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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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16 April 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

REPORT ON SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION IN 1980'S

HK260811 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 1, 13 Jan 85 pp 18-25

[Article by Wang Hexing [3769 0735 5281]: "Trends in the South-South Economic Cooperation in the 1980's"]

[Text] Since the beginning of the 1980's, developing countries which have been reeling from the blows of the Western economic crisis, have seen their own economic trends worsen dramatically and in 1980 domestic GNP growth was only 2.8 percent while in 1981 it fell sharply to 0.3 percent and in 1982 stood at 0.5 percent. In 1983 domestic GNP growth in developing countries stood at 0.9 percent. In other words there was virtually no growth whatsoever in the economies of developing countries during the initial years of the 1980's. Between 1979 and 1982 the price of primary products exported by developing countries fell to its lowest level in 20 years. Under the effect of the economic crisis in the developed world, oil supplies on the world oil markets have exceeded demand and thus with a long period of weakened oil prices the basic price of oil was adjusted in March 1983 from \$34 a barrel to \$29. In addition, the United States and other advanced countries introduced high interest rates and thus interest rates on international financial markets constantly increased, adding to the debts and burdens of developing countries. In 1970 the debts of developing countries, including interests or loans, amounted to some \$10.9 billion and by the end of 1982 this figure had soared to \$131 billion, 12 times the 1970 figure. Of this total the interest alone was some \$60 billion. In 1983 there were already 40 nations unable to meet their payments on time. Today the foreign debts of developing countries together total some \$800 billion. It is generally recognized in international circles that for developing countries the early 1980's have been the most difficult economic years since the depression of the 1930's. At the same time, the south-north discussions which began in the mid-1970's during the oil struggles have, reached a deadlock at the beginning of the 1980's. Obstacles and wavering by some developed countries has made it impossible for global talks to take place. The position and importance to the developing countries "trump card" in haggling with developed countries in south-north discussions has gradually weakened. Today, in addition to oil, the power of other raw materials is also limited in the south-north negotiations and no longer represents a threat to economic growth in developed countries. In view of this situation, since the beginning of the 1980's the focal point of the foreign economic policies of developing countries has gradually shifted towards increased trade and economic cooperation between developing countries themselves.

1. The Development of South-South Cooperation Has Entered a New Stage

In 1979 the group of 77 countries ratified the "Arusha Outline for Collective Self-Reliance and Negotiations" (known as the "Arusha Declaration"). The "Arusha Declaration" represented the guiding outline of south-south economic cooperation among developing countries and it signaled a new stage in south-south economic cooperation. As a result there were some very interesting new developments in terms of policy adjustments and policy implementation in south-south cooperation.

1. A succession of new regional economic cooperation groups emerged. Countries in Asia, Africa, and Central America all responded to the "Arusha Declaration" and a great deal of enthusiastic activity began. At a summit conference of the Organization of African Unity in 1980 the "Lagos Program of Action" was passed and this outlined concrete steps and measures in the setting up of an African Community in the 1980's. To date, regional economic cooperation groups are now found throughout the African Continent and in some cases some countries belong to two different regional economic communities depending on their varying needs. In addition to such regional economic groups as the Economic Community of West African States, which already existed, the 1980's have seen the emergence of the Committee for Southern African Development and Coordination (1980), the Eastern and Southern African Preferential Trade Region (1981), and the Central African Economic Community (1983). In the last several years, there has been a trend among North African Arab countries to increase unity and cooperation. Organizations which have been dissolved are now on the verge of being reinstated or new organizations are taking their place. The East African Economic Community broke up in 1977 because of policy differences but recently, former member states Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda have managed to reach agreement on the previously insoluble problem of the allocation and distribution of property and debts within the community. The borders between Tanzania and Kenya have been opened up again and the three countries have restored and strengthened land, water, and air links and are now in the process of seeking ways to step up trade relations. In 1981 six oil-producing countries in the Middle East established the Gulf Cooperation Council, the aims of which are to improve economic, political, and military cooperation and coordination in the region. In 1983 three islands in the West Indian Ocean (Madagascar, Mauritius, and the Seychelles) established the Indian Ocean Committee and ratified overall agreements on cooperation among its member states. The South Asian sub-continent has a long history of misunderstanding and disagreement and for a long time there has been no organization or any other form of regional economic cooperation. Since the beginning of the 1980's domestic and international developments have meant that India, Pakistan, and the five other countries from the area, after four meetings at foreign secretary level, finally held a conference of foreign ministers in August 1983 at which the "South Asian Region Cooperation Declaration" was drawn up along with the "Program of Action for Regional Cooperation and Unity." Thus Asia, Africa, and Latin America have now all basically established regional groups or collectives for economic cooperation.

2. Previous organization for regional economic cooperation have constantly expanded and improved. Since the start of the 1980's trade between developing countries has developed very quickly. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation among developing countries in fields such as energy, technology, and finances have constantly improved and strengthened. Thus south-south cooperation has become even more solid and attractive. More and more developing countries have been seeking to join regional organizations for economic cooperation. As soon as Brunei announced its independence it immediately joined ASEAN. Panama is preparing to apply to join the Andes Group. Since the 1960's developing countries have set up many different regional and sub-regional organizations for economic cooperation. Over the last 20 years since this started some organizations for regional economic cooperation have gotten into difficulties or have ceased activities, either as a result of a variety of political and economic reasons, or because their goals were too high and impossible to realize, or because their measures and actions were unsuitable, thus creating endless contradictions and problems. Indeed in some cases organizations have even been disbanded. However, since the start of the 1980's some of these organizations have started their activities again. In 1980, 11 countries from Latin America established the Association for Latin American Integration to replace the ailing Latin American Free Trade Association. This new association hopes to establish a Latin American Common Market on bilateral and multilateral foundations. Five Central American countries have restored the Central American Common Market. Eight years after ceasing activities the Caribbean Community called a summit conference for its member states in 1983 and recently the Bahaman Federation was accepted into the Community as the 13th member state. In 1984 the Eastern and Southern African Countries Preferential Trade Region held their third summit conference and signed an agreement to prepare for the setting up of a 14-country common market and this represents an important step forward in the establishment of an economic community among the member states.

3. Regional cooperation is now developing towards global cooperation or inter-regional cooperation. Over the last few years inter-regional or trans-regional trade among developing countries has surpassed regional trade. In 1976 the Group of 77 brought up the question of a global system of preferential trade among developing nations, so as to stimulate development in regional trade. This work developed at a faster pace at the beginning of the 1980's. Under the direction of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and after three specialist conferences involving the governments of developing countries, work on the discussions of the system of global preferential trade were basically completed, and this included discussions of the principles, preference regulations, and scheduling and today all the countries are earnestly involved in getting negotiations started as soon as possible. The founding of a Southern Bank represents one of the important measures in global financial cooperation among developing countries. As a result of probes and explorations over the last few years, the idea and the reality of setting up such a bank are coming close together and are more and more likely to be accepted by all those involved. The attitude of the vast majority of developing countries toward the founding of a Southern Bank is very positive. This illustrates the constantly deepening interest of developing countries toward the development of global and trans-regional economic cooperation. The Group of 77 is right now preparing to establish a technology organization for information exchange among

developing countries and it is also considering the establishment of a clearing alliance among developing countries and the introduction of a southern currency--the "Third World dollar." Over recent years developing countries have been stressing the need for increased cooperation in such areas as finance, trade, technology, and the development of natural resources and the focal point of this work has been the adoption of a series of global measures aimed at promoting regional, sub-regional, and bilateral economic cooperation.

4. Developing countries are now actively involved in searching for concrete measures to implement announcements and declarations concerning south-south cooperation. The "Program of Action for Economic Cooperation Among Developing Countries" (known as the Caracas Program of Action) which was drawn up and passed at the Caracas Conference of the Group of 77 in 1981 represented an important step in the implementation of south-south economic cooperation. The "Caracas Program of Action" outlined concrete plans and measures for the eight spheres of trade, technology, food and agriculture, energy, raw materials, finances, and industrialization. After this the Group of 77 held a series of individual regional conferences of a specialized nature and undertook technological research. In addition all organizations for regional economic cooperation also carried out various kinds of pilot schemes and probes. At the 8th summit conference of the Economic Community of West African States in 1983, the establishment of a customs union was reiterated, a unified plan for the liberalization of trade in industrial products was introduced, and a unified currency region was established. In 1984 the Eastern and Southern African Preferential Trade Region announced that the preferential trade region treaty was going into effect. According to the African "Lagos Program of Action," 1986 will see the establishment of an African Monetary Fund and over the last few years a series of conferences have been held with this end in mind while a draft of the regulations have already been drawn up and passed on to the governments of all the countries involved. According to incomplete statistics, in 1983 in the Central African region alone more than 40 conferences on economic cooperation were held and these conferences touched on all aspects of economic development and thus there was a conference of agricultural investigations, a conference on forestry development, a conference on regional posts and telecommunications, and so on. The Unified Economic Agreement of the Gulf Cooperation Council became effective on 1 March 1983. This agreement stipulated that products produced by member nations and traded within the member nations are exempt from all taxes. The agreement also permits the citizens of the member nations total freedom of movement and economic activities. These organizations for regional economic cooperation such as ASEAN, the Gulf Cooperation Council, and the Andes Group are not only working in economic spheres, they are also playing an important role in preserving peace and security within their regions.

II. Achievements and Obstacles in South-South Cooperation

As far back as the beginning of the 1960's, developing countries had already set up organizations for regional economic cooperation as well as organizations for producers and exporters of raw materials and thus were already actively developing south-south cooperation. By the start of the 1970's developing countries had made the call for "collective self-reliance" and from this moment on, activities involving south-south economic cooperation began to steadily increase. Collective self-reliance represents a summation of many years of experience in

economic construction among developing countries and it expresses the common desire of developing countries and their peoples to grow strong together and shake off their dependence on developed countries. Over the last 20 years developing countries have developed many forms of economic and technological cooperation and have reaped initial fruits in their striving for collective self-reliance.

1. Trade. All organizations for regional and sub-regional economic cooperation carry out preferential trading, eliminate tax obstacles, unify their foreign taxes, and sometimes establish free trade zones and customs unions among their member countries. These measures have effectively promoted the development of south-south cooperation. From 1970 to 1980 internal trade figures in developing countries rose from \$11.17 billion to 149 billion, an annual average increase of 30 percent.¹ According to statistics from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, internal trade among developing countries (excluding minerals and fuels) rose from 20 percent of total world trade in 1970 to 32 percent in 1981.² In 1980, 30 percent of the imports and 25 percent of the exports of developing countries were carried out among developing countries alone.³

2. Funds. As a result of two massive increases in oil prices in the 1970's, oil revenue for oil exporting nations rose sharply and this provided a solid material foundation for south-south cooperation. Since the 1970's oil exporting countries have set up more than 10 national development funds and multilateral development finance organizations. From 1973 to 1981 member countries of OPEC provided \$71 billion in government financial aid to other developing countries (77 percent in donations and 23 percent in loans).⁴ It is estimated that funds turned over through private channels represent one-quarter of government aid and in addition to this there are also funds which have flowed into developing countries using European money markets as intermediaries. Loans extended by the oil producing countries have been lent for periods of between 10 and 35 years at low interest rates (1.5-6 percent). Furthermore, there are no further conditions attached to these loans and they do not have to be used for any special projects. Another aspect of the loans from the oil producing countries has been the stress laid on the setting up of joint venture enterprises with the countries receiving the aid and this has helped economic development and reduced financial burdens for the countries receiving aid.

3. Technology. Over recent years some developing countries with a good economic base and in which development is quite fast have begun to export technology. These countries (or regions) have integrated technological patents and advanced equipment from developed countries with the situation in their own countries and as a result of absorption, improvement, and innovation they have developed their own very individual "intermediate" technology. This kind of technology is quite simple, is simple to use and understand, and is easily repaired, and has thus been warmly welcomed by other developing countries. At present [words indistinct] cooperation among development countries mainly takes the following few forms: 1) Provision of engineering designs; 2) provision of technological aid; 3) provision of consultation services; 4) training of technological personnel. Between 1973 and 1977 Argentina undertook 33 industrial design projects for other Latin American countries. Of India's foreign aid around 30 percent is technological aid in which various experts and technological personnel are sent to the country receiving the aid.

4. Labor. The vast majority of developing countries have large populations and thus there is insufficient employment for the population, whereas in the Middle Eastern oil producing countries the populations are very small and there is a severe labor shortage. As a result labor cooperation between the Middle Eastern oil producing countries and other countries is advantageous to both sides. Today there are some 5.5 million foreign workers and technological personnel in the Middle Eastern oil producing countries, of which the vast majority are from Egypt, Pakistan, and other Asian and African countries. The export of labor has now become an important source of foreign exchange for many developing countries. The revenue which Asian countries alone gain from the export of labor at present is \$6 billion annually. Labor remittances to Pakistan make up some 9 percent of the country's GNP. In the case of Bangladesh and the Philippines, such remittances represent between 3 and 4 percent of the countries' GNP.⁵ Middle Eastern countries also admit that without foreign workers and technological personnel, many of the countries would be unable to maintain their present growth rates.

5. Energy. In 1980 Mexico and Venezuela, the two biggest oil producing countries in Latin America reached an agreement whereby together they would provide preferential supplies of oil to the nine countries of Central America and the Caribbean and that 30 percent of the oil that they would provide to these countries would be considered as long interest loans. Among the countries of ASEAN, Indonesia and Malaysia are both oil exporting countries while the Philippines, Thailand, and Singapore all rely on oil imports. ASEAN has stipulated that during times of oil shortages, its oil exporting countries should provide preferential supplies of oil to member nations of ASEAN. In times of oil gluts, oil importing nations should buy their oil from the oil surpluses of the oil producing nations within ASEAN. There have also been moves among non-oil producing countries to join forces in their search for oil and gas reserves.

6. Development of Resources. As a result of many years of colonial rule and the limitations in the economic power of various countries, many of the resources in developing countries have not been developed or exploited. In order to speed up development of backward areas and make improvements in irrational production distribution, many developing countries have voluntarily set up regional development organizations, according to their individual requirements and needs. In Africa there is the Senegal River Valley Development Organization, the Gambia River Development Organization, the Lake Chad Basin Committee, the Kagala River Valley Management Development Organization, and so on. The Senegal River Valley Development Organization in Western Africa, made up of three different countries has decided to build irrigation installations, develop land irrigation, and improve farming conditions in the river valley regions of each country, which experience desert-like weather conditions. In South America, countries along the two biggest river systems, the Amazon and the Rio de La Plata have now signed cooperation treaties. Four countries, including Brazil and Argentina, are now in the process of building four large-scale power stations on the Rio de La Plata, so as to improve energy shortages in these countries.

7. Joint Management. The construction joint industrial enterprises represents an important part of regional economic organizations. The advantage lies in the fact that it avoids repetitive production and competition and also helps develop the outstanding features of each country while carrying out specialized production and improving efficiency. The Andes Group has drawn up four major industrial schemes, involving metal machinery, petrochemicals, cars, and iron

and steel. The metal machinery industrial plans include a total of 268 production projects, being managed by some 128 companies with the group. The Economic Community of West African States has established a chemicals enterprise in Senegal, thus making use of Senegal's rich phosphate deposits and producing fertilizers and meeting the needs of member nations such as the Ivory Coast and Nigeria. ASEAN is at the moment involved in setting up large-scale metallurgy and chemicals projects, and products from these undertakings will enjoy preferential ASEAN trade treatment. Joint production is a long-term process and at present is only in its initial stage.

The above facts amply illustrate that over the last 20 years developing countries have carried out wide-reaching and effective cooperation in economic and technological spheres. This has played an important role in promoting the national economies of the various countries involved, as well as bringing about collective self-reliance, and maintaining national sovereignty. Naturally on the road ahead there will be many problems and obstacles to south-south cooperation.

1. Developing countries have large populations and many of them differ in their social systems, ideologies, and religious beliefs, while their domestic and foreign policies are not always the same. As a result this can lead to differences of opinion and opposition in major international questions. Furthermore, border disputes, religious contradictions, and racial disputes, all of which have been left over from history, can even lead to armed conflicts and war. All of these problems seriously hinder the development of south-south economic cooperation. The main reason for the dissolution in 1977 of the East African Economic Community was the political differences between Tanzania and Kenya. The idea of a Pan-Arab Group has been fermenting for years but has never become a reality mainly because of the inability to find agreement on solving the question of the Western Sahara.

2. Although south-south cooperation is accepted and recognized by the majority of developing countries, in terms of actual problems involved it is still influenced by traditional customs and habits. As a result of excessive belief in the technology of advanced nations, what often happens is that products from developing countries which are cheap and good and very well suited to the needs of developing nations, are unable to compete with products from developed countries. Dr A. A De De Jr, [7093 7093 1779 1779 0679] executive secretary of the United Nations African Economic Council pointed out that "the major obstacle in economic and technological cooperation in developing countries" is our lack of faith in the capacities of our countries and their abilities to replace traditional supplies of various products. The tragedy is that we are unwilling to accept products manufactured in and services provided by southern countries, even if they are competitive; instead we would rather turn to developed countries.⁶ Thus in the areas of economics and technology there is still room for improved mutual understanding and information exchange among developing countries.

3. Because the level of economic development in various countries differs, the aims and concrete requirements of economic cooperation thus differ and as a result it is often difficult to coordinate problems which affect the

economic interests of various countries in the development of south-south cooperation. It is inevitable that contradictions arise between the interests of one country and those of an organization for regional economic cooperation. In order to protect their own industries some countries adopt measures which sometimes conflict with decisions passed by organizations for regional economic cooperation. Thus one of the most important problems requiring solution in the promotion of south-south cooperation is now the question of how to integrate the interests of both, looking after the interests of individual member countries and at the same time preventing any obstacles to the implementation of decisions relating to regional cooperation.

4. The vast majority of developing countries basically concentrate on the export of agricultural and mining products while the industrial products such as machinery, equipment, and materials that they need for economic construction are mostly imported from developed countries. Industry in developing countries is not well developed and the economic structure in these countries is of a unitary nature and thus there tends to be a build up of products among them. This is the reason why trade figures in south-south trade are not very high at the moment. Looking at the situation from the aspect of trade, the "vertical trade" relations which have been historically created between suzerain states and their colonial regions have still not been radically altered and thus the basic facilities of foreign trade for most developing countries mainly cater to suzerains of former colonies. Shipping, telecommunications, banking, and other international service networks are examples. These have all seriously hindered the development of "horizontal trade" among developing countries.

5. The majority of developing countries depend on developed Western countries for their funds and technology. For example, of the \$3.5 billion that the telecommunications project being planned by the Economic Community of West African States will cost, only \$5 million will be provided by the community itself while the remainder will be made up from loans from international development organizations and banks. Lack of funds for this project have constantly held up implementation. Although in the 1970's the oil exporting nations provided large amounts of aid to non-oil producing nations, these nations still need enormous amounts. Thus to a certain extent it is inevitable that south-south cooperation be affected and checked by developed Western countries.

6. In order to protect and expand their interests in former colonies, developed nations cash in on south-south cooperation by means of transnational corporations or their subsidiaries. According to incomplete statistics, transnational corporations have some 21,000 subsidiaries in developing countries. Apart from oil, the production, processing, and marketing of many products, (including bauxite, copper, nickel, tobacco and tea) is handled by the subsidiaries of these transnational corporations. Transnational corporations take advantage of the trade preferences practiced among developing countries and try many different ways and means of getting into the markets of developing countries, dumping goods on a massive scale, squeezing high profits, and throwing the steps toward south-south cooperation into chaos, and hence weakening the fruits of south-south trade.

III. South-South Cooperation Continues to Develop in Depth

Beginning in 1983, the developed Western countries began to emerge from the economic crisis and started their recovery. From 1979 to 1982, the period of the economic crisis, many developing countries carried out economic adjustments to varying extents, based on the situation in their own individual country, and these adjustments have brought initial results. While in 1984 the developing countries have begun to shake off the economic difficulties of that time (it is estimated that the growth rate may reach 3.5 percent), forecasts from the World Bank suggest that even if the growth rate among developing countries reaches 5.5 percent from 1985 to 1995, it will still be lower than the economic growth rate during the 1970's. Restrictions imposed by various international factors mean that the overall trend for economic development in developing countries for the coming years is luke-warm growth. On the other hand 20 years of experience has proven that developing countries can no longer continue to rely absolutely on economic aid from developed countries nor can they hope that their economic difficulties and problems will be solved through south-north negotiations. This situation will inevitably force developing countries to focus their attention to collective self-reliance and continue to promote economic and technological cooperation among themselves. During the remaining years of the 1980's it is expected that on the basis of its original foundations, south-south cooperation will broaden and deepen.

1. Regional economic organizations will continue to make adjustments and to develop, forms of cooperation will diversify and become more flexible. The scale of existing organizations for regional and sub-regional economic cooperation varies and the role that these organizations play varies greatly. Since the start of the 1980's many of these organizations have carried out readjustment consolidation, and expansion. The five countries of the Central African Customs Union and the three countries of the Great Lake Nations Economic Community have, while preserving the two organizations, incorporated Sao Tome and Principe and Equatorial Guinea and in 1983 announced the establishment of the Central African Nations Economic Community. This represented a significant step forward in the expansion and strengthening of regional cooperation in Central Africa. Recently Tunisia proposed that North Africa set up a Pan-Arab organization in the style of the Gulf Cooperation Council, which would include Morocco, Mauritania, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya. According to the "Lagos Program of Action," organizations for sub-regional economic cooperation are to be set up before 1990 in Central, Eastern, Southern, and Northern Africa and by the year 2000 the African Community should be established. Judging from the situation today, the countries of Africa basically seem to be working in accordance with this timetable. As far as the form of south-south economic cooperation is concerned, developing countries have become much more practical and much more mature. The Association for Latin American Unity drew from the experiences of the Latin American Free Trade Association and today, in view of the level of development of each of its member countries, is stressing the implementation of preferential tariffs and at the same time is reducing taxes on imports from Third World countries so as to encourage the signing of agreements for economic cooperation between two, three, or more countries. This makes regional economic cooperation even more flexible. It seems that in the next few years bilateral cooperation will continue to dominate while multilateral cooperation will play an auxiliary role. Although agreement might be reached during the 1980's on some multilateral cooperation projects (such as the Southern Bank and the Global Trade Preference System), the effect of these projects will be limited in the short term.

2. South-south trade will continue to expand and trade in finished products will continue to constantly grow. Although at present the Western capitalist countries have now come out of the "trough," economic recovery is slow and unbalanced and there is also a possibility that the second half of the 1980's will see another economic crisis. Thus it is difficult to imagine that the economic recovery of the developed countries can bring with it economic growth in developing countries. Furthermore, before the economies of developed countries can shake off inflation, international market competition can only intensify and trade protectionism will inevitably increase, rather than weaken. Despite economic growth in developing countries, developed countries do not have the capacity to fully accommodate their exports, whether they be primary products or finished products. Judging from the situation in the 1970's, growth in trade among developing countries was much faster than growth in trade between developing countries and developed countries. According to United Nations statistics, the average annual growth in total exports among developing countries between 1970 and 1981 was 26.6 percent while the average annual growth of exports from developing countries to developed countries was 22.4 percent. Recently developing countries have been working very hard to probe and solve problems which have emerged in south-south trade. For example the Economic Community of West African States has set a special development fund to help subsidize member nations whose import tax revenues have been reduced as a result of the cooperative tax system. Developing countries are now increasingly making use of equity trade, such as exchange trade, compensation trade, and so on in an effort to ease serious foreign exchange shortages among many developing countries. Some countries have altered their basic foreign trade facilities left over from the period of colonial rule, or they have set up new such facilities and this has helped them improve the development of their trade. All of these measures represent positive conditions for the development of south-south trade in the latter 1980's. What is more, the structure of south-south trade is now changing and trade among developing countries in finished products has increased from 10 percent in 1955 to 45 percent in 1980, of which machine equipment has risen from 2.5 percent to 20 percent.⁷ The constant development of the national industries in developing countries will inevitably promote further growth in south-south trade in finished products.

3. Cooperation in financial spheres is still rather limited but joint management and investment is receiving more and more attention. Since the start of the 1980's supplies have exceeded demand in the world oil markets and this has resulted in a constant drop in oil prices. Thus export revenues of OPEC countries have gradually fallen year by year and thus they have begun to draw on their overseas assets and this has resulted in a backwards flow of petrodollars. However, for quite some time to come, oil will remain central to the structure of the world's energy resource. International energy organizations, when examining the world energy situation, predict that between the end of the 1980's and the year 2000, oil supplies may gradually become limited. The possibility does exist that oil prices will rise again in the future. Thus the backward flow of petrodollars is a temporary phenomenon. Despite this, oil producing countries when considering their own interests cannot hope to increase by very much the aid they extend to non-oil producing nations. Since the start of the 1980's, oil producing countries have begun to alter their practice of depositing large sums of money in Western banks. With the aim of protecting the stability and profits

of their overseas assets, they have instead begun investing in production-type enterprises. Today more and more of the aid which oil producing countries give to non-oil producing countries is being used to set up joint companies. In addition to the oil exporting countries, some developing countries in which development is quite fast have also begun to export their assets and are setting up joint investment companies with other developing countries. The majority of the 160 companies which India has set up abroad are jointly managed and financed. More than 60 percent of the overseas assets of Latin American countries has been invested in joint companies. This form of joint investment and management takes as a premise that the host country's rights are in no way harmed and that the process of reproduction in the joint enterprise is essentially absorbed into the reproduction of the host country's economy. Today the number of transnational corporations belonging to developing countries and regions has reached 963 with some 1,964 overseas subsidiaries.⁸ The setting up of developing countries' transnational corporations received full approval from the Group of 77. Consequently, as one form of south-south economic cooperation, the setting up of joint investment enterprises is receiving more and more attention in developing countries. This form of cooperation may in the future develop into one of the most important forms of south-south economic cooperation.

4. South-south cooperation must link up closely with the development strategies of each nation and the economic superiority of each nation must be further developed. During the 1960's and 1970's developing countries employed various different development strategies and both "import substitution" and "export substitution" [as published] had specific positive effects on the economic development of each country, while at the same time also exposing their weaknesses. From the middle of the 1970's onward, developing countries began to make adjustments to varying extents and these adjustments encompassed policy adjustments to handle trade deficits and structural readjustments aimed at changing the unitary structure of the economy. In order to suit the economic readjustments of each country, the organizations for regional economic cooperation drew up industrial development plans so as to improve economic results on a regional scale, permit the expression of economic superiority in each country, and avoid repetitive production and mutual competition. South-south cooperation and each country's development strategies all complement each other. Without development in the economic strength of each country, south-south cooperation cannot consolidate and grow and without south-south cooperation the implementation of each country's development strategies comes up against many serious obstacles. As the new technological revolution develops, some newly developing industrial nations will begin to concentrate on the development of technology and capital-intensive industries, while other countries will take advantage of the fact that developed countries previously shifted labor-intensive industries into developing countries, and will thus further improve the industrial standards of their countries. The least developed countries will devote themselves to developing economic diversification. In the future, south-south cooperation will be based on the varying needs of each kind of country and it will stimulate the economic superiority and advantages of each country, organically integrating these countries into a system of international division of labor. This trend will see further development and depth.

5. Developing countries will take joint action when handling some major international economic problems so as to encourage south-north negotiations. The serious economic situation in developing countries during the early 1980's was mainly the result of the unfair and irrational international economic structure. For many years now developing countries have demanded the setting up of a new international economic order but this just demand has not as yet received the attention and response it deserves from developed countries, rather, it has been opposed and resisted by some developed countries and thus south-north negotiations have reached a stalemate. Since the start of the 1980's, under the influence of the Western economic crisis, economic developments in developing countries have constantly worsened and thus developing countries now find themselves in an extremely unfavorable position in the south-north negotiations. In practice, developing countries recognize that the weakness of each individual country cannot stand up against the enormous power of international monopoly capital and that it is even harder for them to achieve changes in the existing international economic system. In order to change this unfavorable situation, developing countries must rely on unity and cooperation among themselves. Previous experiences prove that at any time, when developing countries unite together over any particular problem, developed countries are then forced to seriously consider the demands of developing countries and thus south-north negotiations progress. If there is disparity and rifts among developing countries, then developed countries become inflexible in south-north negotiations and the negotiations then come to a standstill. At the beginning of the 1980's high interest rates in international financial markets made it impossible for many countries to repay their debts and this led to a debt crisis for developing countries which rocked the Western world. While developing countries have made constant calls for a reduction in interest rates, a relaxation of terms and repayment deadlines, and reductions in [word indistinct] each country's debts, they have had no response from the creditor nations. In view of this situation, individual nations are powerless to act. These countries must work together and jointly oppose the policy of high interest rates of the developed countries so that they may get out of this crisis and shake off this terrible burden of debt. Since 1983 Latin American countries have held many economic conferences to discuss the debt problem and as a result they have published the "Quito Statement," the "Cartegena Agreement," and the "Mar Del Plata Communique" and have determined to individually hold talks with international financial bodies, but on a common and united basis. In addition they have made constructive and guiding suggestions about such talks to the government of the country in which each conference is held, and in addition they have called for "direct political dialogue" with developed nations. Furthermore, they are planning to set up a secretariat to coordinate the debt problem in the region. The Conference of Finance Ministers of African Nations and the 12th summit meeting of the Organizations of African Unity have ratified a document concerned with a solution to the foreign debt problem and have called for a conference between creditor nations and debtor nations. Although Latin American debtor nations have constantly said that they would not set up a "debtor nation cartel," it is possible that debtor nations may take joint action in the future in order to solve the debt problem. When tackling other major problems related to their economies, developing nations

may also take a more coordinated stand, unifying their policies, strengthening their unity, and forcing developed countries to make concessions, thereby promoting south-north negotiations. In view of the limited strength of developing countries and the stubbornness of some developed countries it seems unlikely that the south-north negotiations will see any major breakthroughs in the 1980's. If developing countries can unite and maintain the struggle together, then it may be that developed countries will compromise on some problems. In the 1980's developing countries will gradually improve their position within the south-north negotiations by means of south-south economic cooperation. South-south cooperation will play an increasingly important role in the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order.

In conclusion, in view of all kinds of domestic and external factors, south-south cooperation during the 1980's will continue to develop and deepen. South-south cooperation is a long-term, gradually accumulative, historical process. Because it is impossible to wipe out the difficulties and obstacles in south-south cooperation instantaneously, the future may see some relapses over certain problems at certain times and this is only natural. Nevertheless, south-south cooperation conforms to the trends of historical development and it will inevitably consolidate, improve, and advance in its difficult process of development.

FOOTNOTES

1. JINGJI DAobao, 30 June 1983.
2. UNCTAD: "Trade & Development Report for 1983" p 105 (English Publication).
3. Ibid, p 45.
4. UNCTAD Research Report, 25 July 1984.
5. ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL, 15 February 1984.
6. Beijing Forum on Development Strategies, Negotiations, and Cooperation, April 1983.
7. UNCTAD: "1982 Trade & Development Report" p 48 (English Publication).
8. WORLD ECONOMIC REPORT, 15 October 1984.

CSO: 4005/696

BRIEFS

GORBACHEV, SOKOLOV, R. CASTRO MEET--Moscow, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Mikhail Gorbachev today met with Raul Castro, Cuban first deputy prime minister and defense minister, and brother of Cuban leader Fidel Castro, reported TASS. The two leaders reaffirmed their determination to further strengthen friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba, and exchanged views on imperative international issues. However, they did not in particular mention the present situation in Central America, according to the report. Castro, who came to attend the funeral of the late Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko, held talks yesterday with Soviet Defense Minister Sergey Sokolov. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0150 GMT 21 Mar 85]

GYMNASTS AT SOVIET TOURNAMENT--Beijing, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--Seven Chinese gymnasts will compete in the 12th "Moscow News" Cup International Gymnastics Tournament scheduled for 29-31 March in Moscow. They are Huang Wofu, Lu Ming, Guo Linsheng and He Jiandong in the men's squad and Xie Fen, Chen Cuiting and Qi Wuli on the women's side. After the competition, the Chinese gymnasts will compete in the Riga International Tournament between 2 and 4 April in Riga, the Soviet Union. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0842 GMT 21 Mar 85]

CSO: 4000/165

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

U.S. SOFTENS POSITION, PLO ISSUES STATEMENT

OW251049 Beijing XINHUA in English 0900 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Tunis, 24 March (XINHUA)--A PLO spokesman today reaffirmed the right of the PLO to participate in any negotiation concerning the Middle East and Palestine as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The spokesman said in a statement issued here that the PLO would abide by the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement reached on 11 February on an international conference to seek a solution to the Middle East and Palestinian issues.

The PLO statement came when Washington showed a softening of its position on Middle East peace talks following the recent visits of the Saudi Arabian and Egyptian leaders and Jordanian foreign minister to the United States. The United States has reportedly begun to consider a dialogue with the Palestinians and study the feasibility of the formation of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. But it is still opposed to the idea of including a member of the PLO's executive committee in the said delegation.

In another development, it was reported that Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said today at a cabinet meeting that he still firmly opposed the United States talking directly with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. But he said he was willing to invite Jordanians and non-PLO Palestinians to directly negotiate with Israel.

CSO: 4000/165

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

INDO-SRI LANKAN RELATIONS REVIEWED

OW271730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 27 Mar 85

["Round-up: Cautious Optimism for New Phase in Indo-Sri Lanka Relations (by Ma Shengrong)"]--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Colombo, 27 Mar (XINHUA)--Cautious optimism for improving relations between India and Sri Lanka emerges as Indian Foreign Secretary Romesh Bhandari ended his visit to Colombo this evening.

While most government officials remained tight-lipped about the details of the Indo-Sri Lankan discussion and said that there had been no breakthrough, they noted that there had been a positive change of attitude on the part of India.

Commenting on Bhandari's visit to Colombo, one Sri Lankan official was quoted as saying that "let us say we are cautiously optimistic." One Indian source here also said that at the moment the important thing was to create an atmosphere for negotiations on substantial issues.

Bhandari, special envoy of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, flew into Colombo on 24 March and held discussion with the Sri Lankan president, prime minister, foreign minister and other senior officials, as well as leaders of opposition parties.

"The problem was placed in perspective and constructively examined," Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed said after his meeting with Bhandari on 25 March. He declined to disclose the substance of the talks but said that some useful grounds had been covered and the meeting was very friendly.

There are also opinions not so optimistic. Some of the officials who had met Bhandari were quoted as saying that while the time was not ripe for negotiations on the Tamil issue, what was needed was the creation of an atmosphere for negotiations.

Foreign observers here were of the opinion that both Sri Lanka and India accepted that new initiatives were needed to break the current deadlock and achieve some progress in resolving the thorny issues between them.

Tension has increased between India and Sri Lanka since last November when Sri Lankan Tamil separatists in Tamil Nadu, southern India, declared that they were to set up an independent state in the northern part of the island country.

Colombo accused India of supporting the Tamil separatists in their scheme to split the country. But New Delhi countercharged that large number of Tamil refugees who fled to India had caused a serious problem.

Shortly after taking office, Rajiv Gandhi called for a summit with Sri Lankan President Jayewardene. This was turned down by the Sri Lankan Government. However, Colombo sent National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali to New Delhi early last February as Jayewardene's special envoy.

Although no concrete results were achieved from Athulathmudali's visit, high level contacts were resumed.

Colombo has been making efforts to solve its ethnic problem. President Jayewardene this week called upon those engaging in acts of violence to lay down their arms so that condition could be created for a settlement of the ethnic problem.

The president's statement came at a time when the Indian foreign secretary just started his visit to Colombo. Analysts here noted that this was an indication that the Sri Lankan Government wanted Indian authorities to pressurize the Tamil separatists to give up armed struggle and to sit at the negotiation table.

CSO: 4000/165

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

KABUL ACTION—Islamabad, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--Heavy fightings have been taking place in and around Kabul since the beginning of this month, according to resistance sources here today. In the first week of March, a bomb exploded in a coach moving in front of the Central Military Hospital. Most Soviet officers and soldiers on board were either killed or wounded, the sources said. On 6 March, guerrillas in a rocket attack set fire to an ammunition depot at Deh Afghanan District. The blast inflicted heavy damages to an area within a radius of 1 kilometer. The sources said that a fierce battle was [words indistinct] 12 kilometers from Kabul during the second week of March when Soviet armoured units encircled a guerrilla center there on 9 March. However, the Soviet troops were forced to retreat after suffering heavy losses resulting from successful tactics and stiff resistance of the guerrilla forces. The battle lasted for 4 days and 10 guerrilla fighters died. The guerrillas attacked a Soviet-Karmal convoy in Sarobi Gorge area of the Kabul-Jalalabad highway on 10 March, destroying one tank and two trucks. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 20 Mar 85]

PLO CRITICIZES RIVAL GROUP--Tunis, 26 Mar (XINHUA)--The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) today criticized some opposition leaders of the organization for establishing a rival group called the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF). A PLO spokesman said in a statement that this step was serious and that the PLO opposition leaders should accept the PLO leaders' advice to safeguard the internal unity of the organization and tide over its most difficult period. On 25 March, Palestinian leaders opposed to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat announced the establishment of the PNSF in Damascus. The PNSF consists of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (General Command), al-Sa'iqa, the Palestine Liberation Front, the Palestine Popular Struggle Front and the Fatah oppositions. The leadership of the PNSF are Khalid al-Fahum, former chairman of the Palestine National Council, leaders of the six PLO branch factions and four ex-members of the PLO Executive Committee living in Damascus. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 27 Mar 75]

GDR, SAUDI ARABIA PLO SUPPORT--Tunis, 26 Mar (XINHUA)--Saudi Arabia and Democratic Germany have reiterated their support for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) headed by Yasir 'Arafat, the Palestine News Agency reported. The assurances were made by visiting Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal and Democratic German Vice Foreign Minister Gerd Koenig when they met here respectively with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The Saudi foreign minister, who was here to attend an Arab League Council meeting, today handed a message from King Fahd to 'Arafat and reaffirmed his country's "consistent support" for the PLO. Gerd Koenig told 'Arafat last night that his country would continue to stand by the PLO in its just struggle. 'Arafat said to Koenig that all PLO efforts at present were aimed at finding a solution to the Middle East issue by way of an international conference with the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and other parties concerned including the PLO. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT 27 Mar 85]

CSO: 4000/165

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

IRISH DELEGATION--Beijing, 27 Mar (XINHUA)--Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this morning with a delegation of noted Irish persons led by President of the Irish-Chinese Cultural Society D. Kinlen. The delegation is here as guests of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0644 GMT 27 Mar 85]

GREEK AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION--Beijing, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--Greek Ambassador to China Panayotis Rellas gave a national day reception here this afternoon at the embassy. Among the guests attending the reception were Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhou Nan, Vice-Minister of Education Huang Xinbai and leading members of other departments concerned. Diplomatic envoys of various countries in China were also present. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 25 Mar 85]

CSO: 4000/165

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

HU, SIERRA LEONEAN PRESIDENT DISCUSS FRIENDSHIP

OW271444 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] General Secretary Hu Yaobang met with Sierra Leonean President Stevens this morning in Zhongnanhai. He welcomed the president's fourth visit to China at the advanced age of 80.

Hu Yaobang said: Our feelings toward African countries are special, because we have a similar past and share a common destiny.

He continued: Our country, after several decades of struggles, has been able to control its own destiny. After World War II, African countries have also basically fulfilled their wishes of gaining political independence and controlling their own destiny. This is a great event in world history.

He said: Today we have to usher in the second stage, which is to build our countries into prosperous and strong countries with affluent people. The second stage may be even more difficult in a sense. The reason is twofold: First, some Western countries have adopted unfriendly pricing policies on the world market. Second, it is because of our domestic difficulties, frail economic foundation, and lack of experiences. Africa should rely on its own experiences in carrying out its construction.

Stevens said: After Sierra Leone achieved its independence, it has been able to choose its friends. We are willing to make friends with the People's Republic of China. We do not want to copy our friends' experiences. Over the past several years, we have learned a great deal from our friends. We believe that if it had not been for the role played by the Chinese people on the world arena, we would not have achieved such significant successes.

Hu Yaobang said: You said you have chosen us to be your friend, but this friend of yours is poor. However, we believe we are a sincere friend. The cooperation between us is a long-term one, and it should develop year after year. Our two countries' voices should serve one purpose: to preserve world peace, oppose hegemonism, and oppose colonialism. The voice of justice of all countries, regardless of their size, is highly important.

Present at the meeting were Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister, and Li Dongye, reception committee chairman and metallurgy minister.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

SWAPO'S NUJOMA ADDRESSES CHINESE TV VIEWERS

HK201154 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 17 March during its regular 1100 GMT evening news program carries a 1-minute film clip on SWAPO President Sam Nujoma addressing Chinese television viewers on 17 March.

The film shows a female reporter of the Central Television Station speaking with President Nujoma, who is sitting on a sofa in an unidentified room. The announcer states: "Sam Nujoma, the visiting president of SWAPO of Namibia, today addressed Chinese television viewers at our station reporter's request." The female reporter then asks Nujoma in English: "Would you like to say a few words to our audience?"

Then Nujoma is shown facing the camera, while an announcer translates his statement as follows: "The people of Namibia have been living under the rule of colonialism for more than 100 years and are longing for freedom and independence. In order to eradicate colonialism, seize state power, and build a people's republic in Namibia, 19 years ago we took up arms and began waging our armed struggle. We are grateful to the international community for extending support to us. The CPC Central Committee, the Chinese Government, and the Chinese people have always sided with oppressed people all over the world, particularly with the Namibian people and SWAPO. China's political and diplomatic support and its material aid to us have greatly inspired us. Our struggle is beset with difficulties, but we are not isolated. The 1 billion Chinese people, who are 10,000 miles away from our country, are all our friends. Namibia will surely achieve independence. The SWAPO of Namibia and the people under its leadership can certainly triumph over imperialism, colonialism, and racism and strive for final victory in the struggle."

CSO: 4000/165

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

IMPLEMENTATION OF FAMILY PLANNING POLICY ADVOCATED

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 1 Feb 85 p 3

/Article by Li Honggui /2621 1347 6016/: "The Perfection of Family Planning Policy Involves a Gradual Transformation"/

/Text/ China's family planning policy should undergo a gradual process of continuous modification so that our population growth can be under control.

Dialectical materialism holds that all things are in a state of constant change; by the same token, the family planning policy is not something that is immutable. Constant changes can expedite the progress of things and modify China's family planning policy until it is absolutely fair and reasonable.

The population in China must not exceed 1.2 billion by the end of this century so that we can quadruple our annual industrial and agricultural output value and raise the per-capita income to \$800 by that time. The general mission and goal of the party with respect to family planning are to popularize the practice of one child per couple, prohibit unplanned births and look after couples who are plagued by harsh circumstances and look after minority nationality couples. A few years ago, in many localities less than 5 percent of the married couples were allowed to have a second child. Certain families who really needed special permission to have a second child were neglected. For example, if either party of a second marriage had children from a previous marriage the couple would not have been allowed an additional child. In 1984, the Board of Directors of the Commission on Family Planning for China's Provinces, Autonomous Regions and Municipalities Directly Under the Central Government made the following proposal: approximately 10 percent of the couples in rural areas may have a second child if there is such a need. It should be pointed out that we aim at constantly raising this figure. Generally speaking, 10 percent of the married couples in the rural areas may have a second child; however, this does not mean that we do not allow this level to be exceeded. Individual provinces and counties should decide for themselves the proper percentages in

accordance with their respective conditions, economic and cultural levels, population densities and basic qualifications. As a matter of fact, a number of provinces and counties have already extended their goal to beyond 10 percent on the basis of local realities. Their efforts are commendable.

Presently we allow only 10 percent of the married couples to have a second child. The figure is expected to grow in the future as economic and cultural levels continue to rise, as the people are increasingly more conscious of the importance of family planning and as work in family planning becomes more efficient and the number of families with a large number of children decreases. This kind of gradual process enables us to formulate a family planning policy that is fair and reasonable, popular with the masses and easy for the cadres to implement.

12680

CSO: 4005/579

IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL EDUCATION IN NEW CIRCUMSTANCES

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 15 Jan 85 p 3

/Article by Peng Peiyun /1756 3805 0061/: "Excerpts of Speech Given at the Inaugural Meeting of the Association for Ideological and Political Education in China's Institutions of Higher Learning"/

/Text/ How ideological and political education in institutions of higher learning should meet the demands of new circumstances is a problem that needs immediate resolution. It involves a host of issues, including the guiding ideology, contents and methods, the formation of a contingent of political workers and the system of leadership. I would like to share with you my understanding of the issue.

I. The Fundamental Mission of Ideological and Political Education in Institutions of Higher Learning During the New Era Is Nurturing Talent for the Four Modernizations.

Higher education should be guided by this principle because once people understand the importance of the mission, ideological and political education in institutions of higher learning will gradually be put on the right track, which leads to the attainment of the party's general mission and goal; only then can higher education serve the four modernizations, meet the demands of students, become integrated with reality and begin playing an active role. Since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, we have gradually shifted the focus of our work from class struggle to the nurturing of talent. We must now accelerate this transformation in an even more conscientious manner. The ideological and political education offered by institutions of higher learning must be in keeping with this transformation.

Our education aims at producing talented people who are morally, intellectually, and physically well-developed. Comrade Deng Xiaoping stated that in order to accomplish the party's general mission and goal for the new era "education should be geared toward modernization, the world and the future." His proposal has set yet even higher demands on the task of producing talent as it now involves not only knowledge in specialized subjects and scientific technology but also ideological and political soundness.

Because our universities are socialist universities, the talent we produce ought to have a socialist consciousness, be devoted to the socialist motherland and be willing to serve China's four modernizations and its people. This is a requirement that all university students must fulfill. We must delineate our position with respect to this requirement and adhere to it. From the long-term interests of the party and the state, we should also nurture a group of young Marxists. They should have the foresight and sagacity of Marxists, be able to withstand the rigorous trials in the domestic as well as international arena and function as the nucleus of socialism.

University students in the new era should have the qualities that meet the demands of socialist modernization and be willing to take the initiative. They must possess the revolutionary spirit of marching straight forward as they are the ones who will initiate China's socialist modernization and rise to the challenges presented by the new technological revolution and ideologies of every description. They must have the courage to experiment with new concepts in the field of scientific technology and integrate the basic principle of Marxism with the realities in China in order to form a socialist system that is uniquely Chinese. They must be determined to initiate new ideas and be capable of doing so.

Because the fundamental mission of ideological and political education in institutions of higher learning is to nurture people who are talented in the construction of the four modernizations, we should foster in our university students an ever-increasing consciousness to serve the four modernizations so that they will meet the demands of the state; we must not allow social consciousness and political ideology to be alienated from professional competence and vocational work. We must do away with the phenomenon whereby politics and vocational work are "two separate entities." Ideological and political education must encompass the entire educational process. Moral, intellectual and physical education should interact with and complement one another so as to exert a subtle influence on students.

The transformation in the nature of ideological and political education requires corresponding changes in the system of leadership. Ideological and political education should be subject to the supervision of the party, the league, cadres in charge of political work on a full-time basis and university presidents and the masses of teachers. The phenomenon whereby politics and vocational work function as "two separate entities" can be redressed only by bringing into full play the initiative of all sectors and by having all people in the field of education become involved in the effort. Only by doing so can we create a new phase in the ideological and political education offered by institutions of higher learning.

University presidents are expected to assume total responsibility with respect to the students' moral, intellectual and physical development subsequent to the implementation of the president responsibility

system and the division of duty between the party and school administrations. University presidents should conduct ideological and political work by integrating teaching and scientific research with administrative management in the schools. They should also urge all teachers and staff workers, particularly teachers, to be concerned about students' well-rounded development and ideological and political education. Ideological and political work should still be under the guidance of the party committee, which concentrates on and perfects it. Ideological and political work will weaken if the party committee continues to be bogged down in routine duties and if university presidents and administrative cadres of various levels are concerned only with students' intellectual, and ignore their moral, development.

Are cadres in charge of political work on a full-time basis still needed now that the focus of ideological and political education has shifted to nurturing talent for the four modernizations? The answer is yes. Because ideological and political education is a serious undertaking essential to the realization of the goal of nurturing talent, it should be studied and conducted by a special group of people. With respect to the people conducting the work, we would like to propose the employment of a small number of cadres on a full-time basis and a large number of cadres, teachers and students on a part-time basis. Under the leadership of the party committee, various schools may decide for themselves the specifics according to individual circumstances.

II. Ideological and Political Education Should Begin With the Accurate Understanding and Appropriate Treatment of College Students

Several years ago, some college students did not have a thorough understanding of party leadership and the socialist approach as a result of drastic socio-historical changes and inadequate ideological education. In recent years, the ideology of college students has witnessed a considerable improvement as China's political and economic conditions changed. They now yearn to reconstruct China and are ideologically stimulated, devoted to reform and becoming increasingly loyal to the party. We should understand mainstream college students, cherish and endorse their determination to reform and take the initiative, and foster in them a sense of responsibility for the state and the people. The pessimistic view that the quality of our young people and college students continues to deteriorate is groundless. The ideological weaknesses of young people can be attributed to the fact that they are politically and socially inexperienced, unable to understand social trends and easily agitated. We in the field of education do not have the right to cold-shoulder them; our job is to guide and assist them.

There are also certain erroneous views regarding the proper definition of a good student. It is superficial to label a student as ideologically sound simply because he is active in group activities.

It would be disadvantageous toward nurturing students who are bold in taking initiatives if we encourage them to be obedient, submissive and well behaved and discourage them from being independent and inquisitive.

It is necessary for schools to exercise proper administrative management over the student body; however, in the past, the system tended to be excessively centralized and inflexible and adversely affected the development of students' ability to work independently. We will actively support and offer guidance to group activities and work-study programs, which should be participated in by CPC members and progressive figures among students. We should not prohibit love affairs among college students categorically, but should instead guide them into the right track.

In short, only by understanding contemporary college students accurately can we treat them correctly and bring into full play their initiative and aggressiveness so that they can enjoy a well-rounded moral, intellectual and physical development.

III. Ideological and Political Work Should Be Integrated with Educational Reform

The "CPC Central Committee's Resolution on Economic Reform" instructs that ideological and political work should be closely integrated with economic construction and reform. When it comes to institutions of higher learning, ideological and political work should also be integrated with educational reform so that the latter can progress in a healthy fashion.

Our students are concerned about educational reform; they are particularly interested in improving the conditions for teaching, learning and living. Many of their demands for reform are reasonable. Leading cadres in the schools should take the initiative in instituting reform measures; they should never assume a dilatory attitude when it comes to reform. They must stress ideological work because there is still a lack of understanding of the complexities, necessities and the urgency of educational reform on the part of students and teachers. Leaders should communicate with and lend a listening ear to students and incorporate the latter's suggestions into reform measures. This has been done in many schools and positive results have been achieved. Students will be supportive of systematic and well-directed reform efforts if they feel that they are trusted and depended upon by the leaders. Leading cadres in the schools must care about the livelihood of the public and do their best to improve the students' studying and living conditions. Teaching which is persuasive in thoroughly negating the cultural revolution should be conducted among students who are still unable to understand why the constitution revoked the citizens' right to speak out freely, air views fully, hold debates and write big-character posters.

IV. We Should Inspire Enthusiasm Among People and Improve Our Approach to Create a New Phase in Work Conducted in the Schools

In recent years a contingent of political workers have been formed in institutions of higher learning as a result of the hard work of all of us. In many schools these workers have demonstrated consistently satisfactory performances because the leaders of these schools emphasize not only conducting ideological education but also solving realistic problems. The fact that certain political workers have not performed consistently well can be attributed to many factors, the most prominent of which concerns ideological awareness--the essence of ideological and political work in reform. We believe that ideological and political work is particularly needed as we engage in reform. Reform involves highly complicated research and new things along the mass line and is of immediate concern to hundreds of millions of people. It cannot proceed smoothly without well-executed ideological and political work. We should acknowledge those conditions that are favorable to ideological and political work and try not to be discouraged by those that are unfavorable.

There are a host of questions that we should look into in order to improve ideological and political work so that it can accomplish new tasks and missions, be in keeping with newly developed circumstances and become a subject that is even more attractive, influential and acceptable to young people. In order to achieve this goal, we must, on the one hand, raise the levels of our understanding of Marxism-Leninism and policies and broaden our field of knowledge; on the other, we must improve our approach, go deep into the reality and the masses and become friends with students by attending classes and eating and living with them. New circumstances and problems can be understood and approached only if we are devoted to students and become their true friends.

12680

CSO: 4005/579

GUANGMING RIBAO ON HOLDING TO AIM OF SERVING PEOPLE

HK210835 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Bai Yu [4101 3768]: "Party Members and Cadres Must Hold to the Aim of Serving the People"]

[Text] Recently, while economic structural reform with stress on the urban economy is developing extensively and profoundly, new unhealthy tendencies have emerged in some localities and departments. For example, as some party members and cadres have "various approaches," enjoy "due respect," and have "extensive relationships," they avail themselves of these favorable conditions to engage in business under all sorts of pretexts or in disguise. Some party members and cadres seek personal gain by selling and reselling state materials and exacting charges at will, thus causing harm to the interests of the state and the people. Under the pretext of enlivening the economy, some party members and cadres spend state and collective materials freely, give dinners for relatives and friends as they like, and issue bonuses at will. Taking the opportunity of party rectification and wage system reform, some party members and cadres give promotions to whoever they like. All this not only violates party policy and undermines the state's normal economic life, but also hampers the normal progress of reforms, corrupts cadres, and disrupts party style.

The "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Economic Structural Reform" adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee points out: "The more we enliven the economy and invigorate enterprises, the more we must pay attention to combating the corrosive influence of capitalist ideology, eliminating the decadent practice of seeking personal gain by abusing one's position and authority, and preventing any practice that seriously harms the interests of the state and the consumers, and the more we must strengthen the building of a fine party style and sense of discipline and maintain healthy inner-party political life." Practice in reforms has proved that the analysis in the "Decision" is correct. In the course of reforms, it is imperative to strengthen the building of the party and to hold to the aim of serving the people.

We must now, however, be overcautious in reforms because of the above negative factors, nor should these negative factors be allowed to hamper the progress of reforms and shake our determination to carry out reforms. Practice has proved that only by carrying out reforms can a new trail in socialist modernization be blazed. A series of principles and policies drawn up by the CPC Central Committee

on economic structural reform are correct and effective and must be adhered to. Analyzing and weighing the advantages and disadvantages of reforms will enable us to discover that all negative factors arising in the course of enlivening the economy and implementing the open-door policy are much smaller than the positive effects resulting from speeding up the development of the social productive forces. So long as our cadres are sober-minded, hold to the aim of serving the people, adhere to Marxist teachings, develop the party's fine traditions, strengthen and improve party leadership over reforms, and are bold and good at overcoming negative factors in reforms, the emergence of negative factors in reforms will not affect the overall situation of reforms but will make our comrades more sober-minded and vigilant and enable them to understand more profoundly the arduousness and complexity of reforms. This will help us improve our ability, increase our immunity, strengthen our confidence, pluck up our courage, and ensure the successful carrying out of reforms.

Reform is a revolution. In this sense, reform is a test of party members and cadres. Stalin once referred to a new situation at a historical juncture as a "grave matter." He said: "A turning point is very dangerous to those who do not sit steadfastly in the party's car." "When the car makes a turn, you can always see some people fall out of the car." This historical experience merits serious attention in our new historical period and reforms.

The purpose of economic structural reform is to develop the social productive forces and to produce more and more wealth for society so as to satisfy the material and cultural needs of the people. This is an inevitable historical trend as well as the urgent desire of the people. To hold firm to the aim of serving the people, it is necessary to take an active part in reforms and to carry out reforms well. In other words, it is necessary to catch up with the development of history, to become promoters of reforms, and to avoid being entangled in traditional ways of thinking, work methods, and habits, and old trammels and experience. Higher standards and requirements have been set for party members and cadres in the course of enlivening the economy and opening to the outside world. In addition, it is necessary to strengthen party spirit and to understand that there is no such thing as "relaxing" party spirit and party discipline. Without a good party style, reforms cannot be carried out well. It is correct and necessary to "loosen control" over enterprises and to delegate power to the lower levels for the purpose of overcoming shortcomings, enlivening the economy, bringing into full play the initiative and creative spirit of staff and workers, and correctly handling the relationships between the state and enterprises and between enterprises and their employees. But in "loosening control" over enterprises and delegating power to the lower levels, it is impermissible to deviate from the party's aim, to relax party discipline, or to avail oneself of loopholes in reforms to stir up unhealthy tendencies. On the contrary, the more the economy is enlivened and the more power factory directors and managers have, the more must be strengthened party spirit and party discipline and the more we must watch out for persons who try to "fish for profits."

Power has a dual character. When we did not have power, we wanted power, because with power we could wage revolution and carry out construction. But upon seizure of power, power began to give us a severe test. For what and whom does a cadre

exercise power? This can decide whether a cadre is good or not. Serving the people heart and soul or seeking personal gain by abusing one's power; honestly and impartially performing one's official duties or engaging oneself in business, carrying out smuggling, taking bribes, or forgetting righteousness at the sight of profit--these are severely testing our party members and cadres!

At present, the vast numbers of party members and cadres should correctly handle the relationships between the individual and the enterprise, between the enterprise and the state, and between the part and the whole. The interests of the state, the enterprises, and their employees are basically consistent, but there are also contradictions. To solve these contradictions, it is necessary to give overall consideration to the relationships among the three by putting state interests in first place. Putting state interests in first place means putting the whole and long-term interests of the working class in first place. This is protecting the interests of staff members and workers and holding to the aim of serving the people. Paying attention only to the part to the neglect of the whole, taking account only of immediate interests in disregard of long-term ones, and showing consideration only for enterprises to the neglect of the state are, in the final analysis, detrimental to the interests of the state and the people and run counter to the aim of serving the people.

Serving the people is not only a fine tradition of the party, but also a code of conduct of every party member. All unhealthy tendencies must be combated because they run counter to the aim of serving the people. Serving the people is our guiding principle, which we adhered to when the CPC was still an underground party and after the CPC became the ruling party. This principle will remain unchanged. Of course, the concept of serving the people varies according to different historical periods. During the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, it manifested itself in resisting Japanese aggression, saving the nation from extinction, and mobilizing all forces to fight against imperialist aggression. During the war of liberation, it manifested itself in the party's death-defying spirit and determination to fight its way to Nanjing, to liberate the whole of China, to realize the unification of the motherland, and to wrest great victories in the democratic revolution. Today, when the party's focus of work is being shifted to socialist modernization, the concept of serving the people manifests itself more directly and explicitly in working wholeheartedly for realizing the great targets set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress and in Building socialism with Chinese characteristics. At present, the purpose of both rural reform and the reform of the national economic structure with stress on the urban economy is to satisfy the material and cultural needs of the people, to get rid of poverty and backwardness, to make the country strong, and to enable the people to live a happy life. This is the concept of serving the people in the new period and a principle we must adhere to in reforms.

CSO: 4005/708

ANHUI'S HUANG HUANG ON UNITED FRONT WORK

OW191345 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Yu Yaozhong]

[Text] "To build a closer cooperative relationship between party and nonparty circles in carrying out various undertakings is an important principle of our party; it is also a fundamental starting point in united front work in the new period." This was what provincial party committee secretary Huang Huang said at the provincial united front work meeting.

Comrade Huang Huang said: Our party is a party which is good at learning; it is also a party which is good at cooperating with personages outside the party in carrying out various undertakings. In the history of the party, one of the important factors that turned the united front into a magic weapon that played a tremendous role was the fact that our party sincerely cooperated with personages outside the party in carrying out various undertakings, rallied them closely around the party, and struggled jointly with them to fulfill party tasks. During the democratic revolution period, not only our party united with a large number of noted close friends outside the party; all localities also united with a large number of nonparty personages. During the socialist construction period, through the CPPCC, people's organizations, and other organizations, our party and the nonparty masses worked together in mapping out state policies and discussing major issues, thereby building a closer relationship of cooperation in carrying out various undertakings. This was of tremendous significance in developing an excellent situation marked by stability and unity, in speeding up socialist construction, and in fulfilling the major cause of reunification of the motherland. The fact that the present provincial united front work meeting has invited responsible persons of the various democratic parties, federations of industry and commerce, and people's organizations concerned throughout the province to participate in this meeting, to learn about the situation at the meeting, and to jointly discuss the major issues in united front work reflects the spirit of mutual devotion and assistance between the party and nonparty comrades, and the fine tradition of cooperation in carrying out various undertakings and of struggling in unity. In the new period, this fine tradition of the party should be maintained and carried forward.

Comrade Huang Huang listed some problems that still exist in the work at present and merit attention: 1) the existence of "left" interference, as manifested by the fact that some comrades lack adequate understanding of close cooperation with

personages outside the party in carrying out various undertakings and fail to firmly establish the idea of "showing mutual devotion and sharing honor and disgrace"; 2) the failure to boldly and unrestrainedly employ personages outside the party; 3) the fact that many problems in implementing policies have still not been completely solved, and the phenomenon that some individual localities and units have even deliberately postponed the handling of such problems; and 4) the lack of adequate concern and care, as manifested by the failure to solve problems in good time, either at meetings, during study of documents, or in daily life.

Comrade Huang Huang said: We should conscientiously study the guidelines contained in the series of instructions of the party Central Committee; fully understand the importance and urgency of doing a good job in cooperating with personages outside the party in carrying out various undertakings in the new period of historic development; carry out reeducation among the broad masses of party members and cadres throughout the province in the theory and policy of strengthening the united front; continuously enhance our initiative and consciousness of cooperating with personages outside the party in carrying out various undertakings; and actually show concern and respect for them, trusting and supporting them politically, ideologically and professionally as well as in their livelihood.

Comrade Huang Huang finally emphasized: "Consistent virtues produce consistent minds, and consistent minds produce consistent aspirations." We should continue to eliminate the "left" ideological influence, eradicate prejudice against personages outside the party, sincerely and earnestly make friends with the broad masses of personages outside the party, speak the truth to them, and regard them as dependable and reliable members of our own group. We should boldly promote to leading posts those outstanding and talented personnel outside the party who meet with four requirements for cadres, who have learned specialized knowledge and techniques, are familiar with their work, and capable of organizing and leading others. We must unrestrainedly employ them, and allow them to have positions, power, and duties.

Comrade Huang Huang said: The right way of making friends with people is "not to take the wrong action toward others, not to take the wrong attitude toward others, and not to speak the wrong words to others." This means that we should not offend people by our actions, attitudes, or statements. In cooperating with personages outside the party to carry out various undertakings we should treat them with sincerity and devotion. With regard to their work and livelihood, we should make efforts "wholeheartedly and energetically" to create the best possible work and study environment so that they may bring their wisdom and talent into better play to serve the motherland. For those personages outside the party who have scored outstanding accomplishments and made important contributions in their work or in their labor, we should boldly and substantially reward them in accordance with policies, without any jealousy or envy.

Comrade Huang Huang said: Many of the personages outside the party have knowledge, culture, and talent. We should modestly learn from their strong points, especially from their knowledge of management and modern science and technology.

EAST REGION

ANHUI'S HUANG HUANG CHAIRS CONSULTATIVE MEETING

OW191455 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Mar 85 p 1

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee leading members of various democratic parties and mass organizations and patriotic personages without any party affiliation attended a democratic consultative meeting on the morning of 6 March to discuss matters concerning the election of the chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; the chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general, and Standing Committee members of the Fifth CPPCC Provincial Committee; vice governors of the provincial people's government; the chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; and the chief procurator of the Liuan prefectural procuratorate.

Huang Huang, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, chaired the meeting. Wang Yuzhao and Shi Junjie, deputy secretaries, and Liu Guangcai, member of the Standing Committee, of the provincial party committee, were present at the meeting. Also present at the meeting were Sun Zongrong and Li Qingquan, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, and Zhang Binglun, head of the United Front Department of the provincial party committee.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, Comrade Shi Junjie explained the principles, and the provincial party committee's opinions, of the readjustment. He also gave a detailed account of the qualifications of several principal candidates.

During the meeting, participants eagerly took the floor to air their opinions. They said happily that the nominees were the best candidates for the respective posts and that they fully agreed with the arrangements. They added that the elderly candidates were experienced comrades enjoying high prestige and respect, and the young candidates were well educated and energetic comrades, and that since they were personnel engaged in the study of social or natural sciences, they represented a broad social sector. They also said that the namelist of the candidates reflected cooperation between the old and the new and the principle of respecting knowledge, and that it tallied fully with the requirements set forth by the party Central Committee.

CSO: 4005/680

EAST REGION

HUANG HUANG AT ANHUI CONGRESS CLOSING CEREMONY

OW210825 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The Third Session of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress came to a successful close this morning after thoroughly discussing all items on its agenda during 7 1/2 days.

Seven hundred and fifteen deputies attended the session's closing ceremony. Seated on the rostrum were Huang Huang, Wang Guangyu, Su Yu, Su Hua, Zhang Zuoyin, Wei Xinyi, Xia Deyi, Zheng Rui, Yang Chengzong, Ying Yiquan, Kang Zhijie, Du Weiyu, and Zheng Huaizhou, executive chairmen of the session, as well as members of the session presidium.

Executive Chairman Su Yu presided over the closing ceremony.

The session unanimously adopted resolutions on a report on the work of the provincial people's government, a report on the province's 1985 plan for economic and social development, a report on implementation of the province's 1984 budget, a report on the province's 1985 budget, a report on the work of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, a report on the work of the provincial higher people's court, and a report on the work of the provincial people's procuratorate.

At the closing ceremony, Chairman Wang Guangyu of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee said: During this session, we conscientiously studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech at the national conference on science and technology, receiving a profound education and gaining a clearer understanding of the guiding principles for our future work. Vice premiers Wan Li and Li Peng of the State Council personally came to call on us and addressed the session, greatly inspiring us and setting new requirements for us. We must conscientiously carry out the central leaders' instructions and implement the guidelines and resolutions of this session. We must further mobilize people throughout the province to work with one heart and one mind, to persistently carry out reforms, and to strive to fulfill the various tasks for this year in order to accelerate the socialist modernization of our province. It is necessary to vigorously and properly reform the economic structure in accordance with the decision adopted by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Effective measures must be taken to resolutely rectify unhealthy tendencies that arise under the new conditions in order to ensure the smooth development of economic structural reform and the modernization drive.

He also pointed out: It is necessary to develop socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system. Efforts should be made to effectively strengthen the work of public security, of the procuratorate, and of the judiciary and to continuously deal blows to serious criminals in general and economic criminals in particular in order to ensure the smooth development of socialist modernization and further bring about a turn for the better in public order and the standards of social conduct.

In conclusion, Chairman Wang Guangyu said: Deputies, our Anhui Province is close to the coast, has a good transport service, and is rich in natural resources. We have many favorable conditions in developing our economy. We can certainly win new victories in the socialist modernization drive as long as we continue to unswervingly implement the party's line, principles, and policies, uphold the four fundamental principles, carry forward the revolutionary tradition, fight in unity, and advance in a pioneering spirit. I wish all the deputies the best of health and smooth sailing in their work.

Following Chairman Wang Guangyu's speech, Su Yu, executive chairman of the session, declared the session closed.

CSO: 4005/680

ANHUI'S HUANG HUANG AT RECTIFICATION MEETING

OW240150 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Comrade Huang Huang presided over a meeting of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee on the afternoon of 15 March. Attending the meeting were Wang Yuzhao, Shi Junjie, Lu Rongjing, Xu Leyi, (Meng Kelin), Liu Guangcai, (Zhang Mingyuan), Niu Xiaomei, (Zhao Baoqing), and (Hong Xinyuan). Comrades (Cheng Guanghua), (Hou Yong), and other responsible persons of departments concerned attended the meeting as observers.

At the meeting, Comrade (Tu Fang), member of the provincial CPC committee's commission for guiding party rectification, and head of the commission's office, briefed the participants on the guidelines and tasks for the second stage of the party rectification drawn up by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification at its recent meeting. He also briefed them on the important speeches delivered by Hu Qili, Bo Yibo, and other central leading comrades at this meeting, and made some suggestions for implementing them.

The meeting urged that party committees at all levels make further arrangements for the second stage of party rectification according to the directive of the party Central Committee; combat new unhealthy tendencies and strengthen party spirit and discipline in the course of party rectification; ensure that good results will be quickly achieved in these respects; regard the curbing of new unhealthy tendencies as a criterion for determining if a unit has carried out party rectification as a mere formality, and make the struggle against new unhealthy tendencies, against disregard for party spirit and discipline, and make the unification of understanding in reforms an important criterion for determining success in party rectification and reforms.

The meeting stressed that leading organs must take the lead in combating new unhealthy tendencies. They must pay attention to new unhealthy tendencies no matter where they occur, and combat them resolutely. Leading organs at and above the county level should be the first to set an example by taking the lead in combating these tendencies.

The meeting further stressed that combating the new unhealthy tendencies is aimed at safeguarding and promoting reforms and at further developing and invigorating the economy. The reforms undertaken by Anhui and the measures adopted to open Anhui to the outside world and to invigorate its economy have been correct, and marked results have been achieved in the course of practice. It is necessary

to fully affirm these achievements. In the course of party rectification it is necessary to place the focus of unification of thinking on unification of understanding reforms. In the course of investigating and combating new unhealthy tendencies, it is imperative to continue to do a good job in reforms, in opening to the outside world, and in invigorating the economy. It is necessary to support and enhance the enthusiasm of the masses and cadres for reforms. In dealing with persons who are bold in making reforms and who do not seek personal gain but who have made some mistakes in their work, the principal method we should use is to guide and earnestly help them sum up their experiences and correct their mistakes.

The meeting also made some concrete suggestions on the questions of how to master policies and how to strengthen education on party spirit, party style, and party discipline.

CSO: 4005/701

16 April 1985

ANHUI ELECTS 21 NEW PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DEPUTIES

OW181321 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Public notice of the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress (6 March 1985)

Following the Second Session of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress, 10 positions for deputy of the provincial people's congress fell vacant. During the period between the second and third sessions, the elective units concerned held a by-election and elected 21 new deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress. The 13th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 6th Anhui Provincial People's Congress endorsed the examination report submitted by the Credentials Examination Committee on the credentials of the 21 new deputies and acknowledged their credentials. The names of the 21 new deputies of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress are as follows:

Linquang County: Zhang Hui [1728 6540]; Jiashan County: Zhou Daoquan [0719 6670 6898]; Zongyang County: Sun Xinchuan [1327 0207 1557]; Boxian County: Liu Guangju [0491 1684 5112]; Anqing Municipality: Xie Yongkang [6200 3057 1660]; Xie Deming [6043 1795 2494]; Hefei Municipality: Ding Zhi [0002 0037]; Ding Aizhen [0002 1947 3791] (female); Huainan Municipality: Yang Yongliang [2799 3057 5328], Liu Jiapeng [0491 7468 7720]; Maanshan Municipality: Xu Leyi [1776 2867 5030]; Wuhu Municipality: Niu Xiaomei [3662 1420 2734] (female); Shexian County: Hong Qingyuan [3163 3237 3293]; Liuan County: Wang Shengjun [3769 0524 0193]; Wangjiang County: Song Ming [1345 2494] (female), Xu Guoqiu [1776 0945 4428]; Qianjiang County: Zhang Binglun [1728 4426 4858]; Shitai County: Ding Yougen [0002 2589 2704]; Xiuning County: Li Guoxiu [2621 0948 4423]; Anhui Provincial Corps of the Chinese People's Armed Police Units: Zhou Aiyi [0719 1947 5030], Tang Yiping [3282 5030 1627].

CSO: 4005/721

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION HEARS REPORTS

OW270033 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Mar 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The Third Session of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress held its third meeting on the afternoon of 13 March to hear Vice Chairman Zhang Zuoyin's report on the work of the provincial people's congress standing committee, president Wang Chengle's report on the work of the provincial higher people's court, and Chief Procurator Zhao Baoxing's report on the work of the provincial people's procuratorate.

The meeting adopted resolutions on accepting Yang Weiping's request to resign from his post as chairman of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Huang Yan's request to resign from his post as vice chairman of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and requests by Wang Houhong, Wang Zulie, Liu Helin, Tang Guangde, and Qin Guangyu to resign from their posts as members of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress.

The meeting also adopted a resolution to retroactively recognize the resignations of Su Hua, Hou Yong, and Huang Yu as vice governors of the Anhui Provincial People's Government.

The meeting was presided over by Executive Chairman Yang Chengzong.

In his report, Zhang Zuoyin, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, described, in four parts, the work of the provincial people's congress standing committee in the past year. 1) Hearing and deliberating the provincial people's government reports on work in 15 fields, including the economy, political and legal affairs, science and technology, public health, and sports; adopting resolutions and decisions on important matters in the province; and overseeing and facilitating government work. 2) Actively enacting local laws and decrees, and strengthening propaganda on the legal system and enforcement of law, with the goal of strengthening the socialist legal system, which will be used to promote, and guarantee, the socialist modernization drive. 3) Earnestly implementing the relevant regulations of the organic and election laws for the localities, as well as the "Detailed Regulations on Conducting Elections for People's Congresses at all Levels in Anhui Province," strengthening investigations and study, giving prompt

guidance, and rapidly fulfilling electoral work at county and township levels. Elections in 108 county-level and 3,475 township-level units were completed by the end of 1984. 4) Earnestly implementing the central authorities' documents numbers 8 and 9--the circular on printing and distributing Comrade Peng Zhen's two speeches, and that to the effect that appointments and dismissals of leaders of state organs should be strictly according to legal procedures. The work and building of the standing committee should also be strengthened by drawing inspiration from party rectification.

Other executive chairmen at the meeting were Xu Leyi, Zhang Zuoyin, Zheng Huaizhou, Tian Zhaolin, Liu Jiapeng, Shi Lei, Tang Zhen, Shi Yuansheng, and Wu Yanwu.

CPPCC members attending the third session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee, sixth NPC deputies elected by Anhui Province, as well as responsible persons of the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and the departments concerned attended the meeting as observers.

The deputies will deliberate the abovementioned three reports in group meetings on 14 March.

CSO: 4005/721

FRG LOWER SAXONY DELEGATION VISITS ANHUI

OW290424 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Excerpts] A 37-member delegation of the State Government of Lower Saxony of the Federal Republic of Germany, led by Dr Ernst Albrecht, governor of Lower Saxony, and accompanied by Zhao Huaishou, secretary general of the Anhui Provincial Government, arrived in Hefei by train from Beijing at 1300 this afternoon for a friendly visit. The delegation was greeted at the railway station by Vice Governor Shao Ming, and Wang Jie, (Sun Ruie), (Geng Shiwen), and (Cui Dongxing), responsible comrades of the provincial and city units concerned.

Vice Governor Shao Ming and the others stepped forward to shake hands with Governor and Mrs Ernst Albrecht and others in the delegation. Three young pioneers presented bouquets respectively to the governor, his wife, and Miss (Puljik Broell), state minister of economy and communications.

The delegation of the State Government of Lower Saxony came to our province for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs and Governor Wang Yuzhao. Last September, Governor Wang Yuzhao made a friendly visit to Lower Saxony at the head of an economic and trade delegation of the provincial people's government. During the visit, he signed an agreement with Governor Albrecht of Lower Saxony to promote friendly relations between the province and the state.

During its current visit in our province, the delegation will hold talks with the leaders in our province on ties between Anhui and Lower Saxony and their exchanges and cooperation in the fields of economy and trade, culture and education, sports, and science and technology.

CSO: 4005/721

EAST REGION

APS-CPS-85-036
16 April 1985

NAMELIST OF ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PRESIDIUM

OW221158 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Mar 85 p 1

["Namelist of the Presidium and the Secretary General of the Third Session of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress"]

[Text] The Presidium: (74 members, in order of the number of strokes in their family names)

Ma Leting, Ma Haoqian [7456 3185 6197], Wang Guangyu, Wang Shengjun, Wei Heping [7279 0735 1627], Niu Xiaomei—female, Shi Lei [4258 4320], Lu Rongjing, Tian Zhaolin [3944 3564 5259], Shi Yuansheng [0670 0337 3932], Shi Junjie, Feng Jianhua, Lan Ganting, Xing Pixu [6717 0012 4872], Zhu Nong, Liu Yiping [0491 0001 1627], Liu Guangcai, Liu Guanghui [0491 1639 1979]—female, Liu Jiapeng [0491 7468 7720], Liu Lianmin, Jiang Lang [3068 3186], Xu Chao [6079 6389], Sun Zongrong, Yan Kunyuan [0917 0981 0337], Su Yu, Su Hua, Du Hongben [2629 1347 2609], Du Weiyou, Li Shinong, Li Qingquan, Yang Wenzao [2799 2429 5679], Yang Yongliang, Yang Chengzong, Yang Haibo, Yang Weiping, Wu Yanwu [0702 3508 2976], Wu Dongping [0702 2767 1627], Ying Yiquan—female, Shen Cailian [3088 5475 5571]—female, Zhang Liyi [1728 4539 0001], Zhang Shihua [1728 0013 5478], Zhang Linyuan, Zhang Kaifan, Zhang Zuoyin, Chen Fudong, Chen Dengke, Lin Shen [2651 3234], Zhou Aiyi, Zheng Rui, Zheng Lizhong [6774 4539 0022], Zheng Huaizhou, Meng Jiaqin, Zhao Minxue, Rong Guanghong [2837 1639 1347], Hu Yunlong, Hu Xiangnong [5170 0686 6593], Duan Youyun [3008 0147 0061], Hou Yong, Hong Qingyuan, Yuan Zhen, Xia Deyi, Xu Leyi, Jiu Dehe, Tang Zhen [0781 7201], Huang Yan, Huang Huang, Kang Zhijie, Ge Boalin [5514 1405 3829], Cheng Guanghua, Zeng Zhaosheng [2582 2507 3932], Wen Yuankai [3306 0337 0418], Pei Shangdong [5952 1424 0681], Tan Buzhen [8223 1580 4176], and Wei Xinyi.

The secretary general: Hu Xiangnong.

CSO: 4005/7

YANG HAIBO ADDRESSES ANHUI CPPCC CLOSING SESSION

OW270451 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Mar 85 p 1

["Excerpts" of speech by Yang Haibo at closing ceremony of the Third Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee]

[Excerpts] The current session has been successfully convened. It has been a democratic, united and victorious meeting which has successfully accomplished all its expected missions.

Over the past year, our work has become increasingly enlivened. Guided by the provincial party committee and owing to our members' efforts, the provincial CPPCC committee has played its proper role and accomplished many tasks with effective results. The most notable are: Our CPPCC organs at various levels, serving as "think tanks" with specialists and experts of various fields who have extensive contracts with people in all areas, have contributed to opening Anhui to the outside world and introducing advanced foreign technology into our province; through political consultation, democratic supervision and other means, CPPCC members have enlivened the socialist democratic life; and by working together with the united front department of the provincial party committee as well as with other democratic parties in Anhui in doing daring and practical work, we have basically accomplished the task of rehabilitating many people, particularly CPPCC members at all levels.

Allow me now to put forward some opinions regarding the provincial CPPCC committee's future work:

1. As CPPCC committee members, we must have a better understanding of our situation, mission, and role and do a still better job in shouldering the tasks history has given us.

During the new historical period, our basic task is to build a socialist society with distinctive Chinese characteristics. The united front is still a unique magic weapon. As economic construction and various reforms continue to develop, the work of CPPCC organs has become heavier, not lighter; the scope of their work has expanded, not reduced; and the number of their targets has increased, not decreased. Therefore, we must struggle in unity, exert our utmost, and work hard in order to keep up with the developments of the new situation.

2. We must continue to unite with the broad masses of intellectuals and make still greater contributions in training, discovering, uniting with, and using qualified personnel needed in the four modernizations drive.

As CPPCC organs at all levels in Anhui have specialists of various fields, and many of them are renowned experts and scholars, and since CPPCC members have extensive contacts with intellectuals in the scientific, technological, cultural, educational and other circles, we have the favorable conditions for carrying out our work. Therefore, an important task of CPPCC organs during the new period is to do a good work among intellectuals, giving full play to their positive role in our modernization drive. From now on, CPPCC organs must continue to strengthen their ties with intellectuals, warmly and repeatedly publicize the party's policies among them, understand and reflect their situation, and assist the party and the government in implementing policies toward them and in creating an environment in which talented people can give full play to their capabilities.

3. We must conduct in-depth investigation and study, speak frankly, and give counsel on China's administrative reform.

Comrade, Xiaoping pointed out that the purpose of our struggle over the past several decades was to eliminate poverty, and general objective today is to enable the people to live a more affluent life. We must strive to achieve a peaceful international environment and eliminate all interferences at home so that our economic development can be expedited. The fundamental objective in reforming the economic system and the science and technology management system is to further liberate their productive forces. Such being the case, our nation's prosperity and the people's affluence, which is the common wish of all parties and patriots of all circles, will serve as an important criterion for our work in all areas. The provincial CPPCC committee must continue to play its proper role in reforming the economic system and the science and technology management system.

4. Under the situation of "one country, two systems," and the situation of opening our country to the outside world, we must broaden our vision and explore new spheres for the patriotic united front. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's concept of "one country, two systems" is the basic policy and theoretical foundation for the peaceful reunification of our motherland. The adoption of this enlightening policy fully demonstrates the CPC's broadmindedness. Following the adopting of the policy of "one country, two systems" and the policy of opening to the outside world, the alliance of patriots has become much bigger, encompassing all patriots supporting national reunification in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan as well as people throughout China. This has created a new and even more extensive sphere for the broadest patriotic united front. Since most of the members of our CPPCC organs and democratic parties have extensive social contacts, they must establish their foothold at home, face the situation abroad, hold high the patriotic banner, unite with all patriotic forces, and work in a positive manner to promote the great cause of national reunification.

CSO: 4005/721

EAST REGION

JIANGSU: CONFERENCE ON NATIONALITIES, RELIGION ENDS

OW301850 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] A 6-day provincial conference on nationalities and religious affairs ended in Nanjing this afternoon, according to a report by station correspondents (Ye Lin) and (Shen Tongsheng).

Since the beginning of last year, the nationalities and religious affairs departments of this province, acting in accordance with the guidelines spelled out in the party Central Committee's relevant documents, have promoted the implementation of policies toward nationalities and religions. These departments have done a great deal of work in getting national minorities and religious circles involved in the drive to achieve the four modernizations. Certain achievements in this work have been reported.

According to statistics 120 churches, temples, and mosques have officially opened in the province along with a number of other religious activities centers. The policy toward houses and other buildings of religious bodies has been implemented in some localities and the right to own those buildings has rested with the religious organizations concerned.

The nationalities and religious affairs departments of many cities and counties have established an ideological guideline of directing religious work to serve the four modernizations. They have enthusiastically supported the patriotic organizations of various religions and theologians to make use of their favorable conditions and specialities to start some social welfare programs. In 1984 the Shizhou city Buddhists association earned a net income of more than 940,000 yuan from social service projects started by the association.

The conference spelled out the main task for the province's nationalities and religious work in 1985. It urged efforts to keep abreast with the current reform and the open policy, continuously implement the party's policy toward nationalities and religions, further overcome the leftist ideological influence, unite with national minorities groups and religious circles and get them involved in the promotion of socialist material and spiritual civilization, and create a new situation in Jiangsu's nationalities and religious affairs.

During the conference, representatives from Nanjing, Wuxi, Xuzhou, Suzhou, Nantong, Huaiyin, Qidong, Xinghua, and other cities and counties exchanged experiences in carrying out nationalities and religious work.

JIANGSU LEADERS AT MEETING FOR MODEL WORKERS

OW180825 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Report by station reporters (Lu Changsheng) and (Mao Zhulin)--passages within quotation marks denote recorded remarks by Han Peixin]

[Excerpts] A Jiangsu provincial meeting to commend advanced collectives and model workers opened ceremoniously today in the Nanjing Great Hall of the People. In a jubilant mood, more than 1,500 representatives of advanced collectives and model workers from various fronts in the province attended the meeting.

At 0830 this morning, the meeting opened amid the solemn strains of the national anthem. Leading comrades attending the meeting and seated in the rostrum were Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Liu Lin, Chu Jiang, Chen Huangyou, Yue Dewang, Ye Xutai, Wu Xijun, Hu Fuming, Zhou Ze, He Binghao, Ling Qihong, Yang Yongyi, Zhang Xuwu, Jin Xun, Deng Haoming, and Ouyang Huilin.

Comrade Han Peixin addressed the meeting. "Comrades: The Jiangsu provincial meeting to commend advanced collectives and model workers opens today. On behalf of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government, I pay high respects and extend cordial regards to the advanced collectives and model workers and to the vast numbers of people and cadres working on all front."

After reviewing Jiangsu's achievements in economic construction and other undertakings over the last 2 years and more, Comrade Han Peixin pointed out with emphasis: "It should be noted that many aspects of our work are not all as they should be and that there still are numerous weaknesses and difficulties. In addition, a number of new situations, problems, and unhealthy trends have appeared under the new circumstances. Some party and government organs and cadres engage in business and, for this purpose, have established enterprises. They engage in buying and selling for profit by taking advantage of their positions and power. Some enterprises violate policies by arbitrarily hiking commodity prices, issuing bonuses and subsidies in cash or in kind, using public funds to host banquets and send gifts, and indulging in extravagance and waste. There is an upturn of formalism and a tendency to boast and exaggerate. We must make a serious effort to solve these problems in our work and make a resolve to stop these unhealthy trends so as to consolidate and develop the current excellent situation."

Comrade Han Peixin continued: "Our task in 1985 is heavier than ever. We should continue to implement in earnest the policy of invigorating the domestic economy and opening to the outside world, act in accordance with the guidelines of the seventh provincial party congress, and strive persistently to fulfill the various tasks centered on economic construction by taking party rectification as a motive force. It is imperative to further develop the work of reforming the economic structure while focusing on the urban economy, expand the work of opening ourselves to the outside world, and see to it that our economy develops in a steady way. To make new progress in building socialism in our province, we should do high standard work in the second stage of party rectification while striving to consolidate, develop, and continuously increase our achievements. In accordance with the principle of making the contingent of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent, we should make further efforts to adjust the leading bodies at all levels and actively train and promote a large number of young and middle-aged cadres with ability and political integrity. Based on the province's needs for economic growth, scientific and technological progress, and social development, more efforts should be made to develop our intellectual resources and accelerate the training of competent workers. In addition, further efforts should be made to build socialist spiritual civilization, raise the people's ideological awareness and moral level, and foster a high standard of social conduct."

Comrade Han Peixin hoped that all comrades would continue to make fresh contributions to invigorating the economy and opening up a new situation in all fields of work in Jiangsu. Specifically, he urged them to play an exemplary role in five areas: First, they should set an example in making reform. Second, they should set an example in doing hard pioneering work. Third, they should set an example in serving the people wholeheartedly. Fourth, they should set an example in observing discipline. Fifth, they should set an example in learning.

At the meeting, the provincial people's government conferred the title of model worker of Jiangsu Province on 984 individuals and presented each of them with a model-worker souvenir badge and a certificate showing the above-mentioned title. At the same time, 524 collectives were given the title of advanced collective of Jiangsu Province and received orders of commendation from the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government.

In a warm atmosphere, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government presented prizes to some 100 representatives of the advanced collectives and model workers commended at the meeting.

CSO: 4005/701

FUJIAN HOLDS PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK MEETING

OW221200 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] A party rectification work meeting, which ended on 20 March, stressed the necessity of paying strict attention to correcting new unhealthy tendencies by the whole party in order to facilitate the second-stage party rectification. The meeting, which was called by the provincial party committee, opened in Fuzhou on 16 March. Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, Ma Xingyuan, Cheng Xu, and other leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government attended the meeting. Comrades Xiang Nan and Hu Ping made important speeches. Kao Hu, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and director of its office on party rectification, transmitted the guidelines of the meeting on second-stage party rectification called by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and the provincial party committee's opinions for implementing the guidelines. He also made a summing-up speech at the meeting.

The meeting pointed out: Rectifying new unhealthy tendencies is an important plan mapped out by the party Central Committee in view of the new situation arising from reform. It is also a pressing task that must be carried out by the whole party. It is necessary to make relentless efforts, in a given period of time, to check new unhealthy tendencies in the province. All units engaged or not engaged in the party rectification must unify thinking, formulate a plan, and take action to reinforce the orders and prohibitions.

The meeting called on all localities to successfully carry out the first-stage party rectification, pay close attention to consolidating and developing achievements in party rectification, and swiftly create conditions for the second-stage party rectification. The focuses of the work for the second-stage party rectification should be to check new unhealthy tendencies, enhance party spirit, reinforce discipline, and promote and ensure the reform. It is necessary to open up a new situation in party rectification by correcting new unhealthy tendencies. Party committees and organizations at all levels must make party rectification an important item on the agenda and must effectively strengthen the leadership over the work. Comrades especially assigned to take charge of the party rectification work must devote themselves to this work.

Comrades attending the meeting unanimously pledged to persistently carry out the economic structural reform, resolutely rectify new unhealthy tendencies, uphold and enhance party spirit, and set good examples for party members with their own deeds.

EAST REGION

FUJIAN'S HU PING SPEAKS ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW230005 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Speaking at the provincial party committee's meeting on party rectifications, Comrade Hu Ping stressed the need to unify the thinking of the whole party, on the basis of accomplishing the lofty objective of socialism and communism, earnestly correcting various unhealthy tendencies standing in the way of reform, rectifying the guiding ideology for administrative work, and promoting and ensuring smooth progress in reform and economic construction, in the course of party rectification.

Hu Ping said: The key point of the series of important instructions by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and other central leading comrades is to have both ideas and discipline. The purpose of the opening to the outside world, and of reform, is to build socialism and communism. However, some comrades have placed money above anything else in their thinking. Anything separated from the lofty ideal of socialism and communism can produce disorder.

Hu Ping pointed out: In stressing ideals and discipline, it is necessary to properly handle three questions: First, handle the relationship between overall and local interests. In fostering the ideal of socialism and communism, we must serve the people wholeheartedly, and place the party's undertakings and national interests above everything else. Second, handle the relationship between decentralization and supervision. As ours is a socialist, planned commodity economy, it is necessary to stress decentralization, as well as to strengthen supervision. Third, handle the relationship between material and spiritual civilization. We should not forget that the core to building socialist spiritual civilization is education on communism.

Comrade Hu Ping said: Unhealthy tendencies have interfered with, and undermined, reform and opening to the outside world, as well as the building of spiritual civilization. As a result, some of our comrades and the ordinary people only notice immediate, local and personal interests, and forget the long-range, overall interests. They have resorted to various evil practices, and some have even violated law and discipline. Such unhealthy tendencies are, to a certain extent, widespread and deep-rooted.

Hu Ping stressed: In correcting new unhealthy tendencies, provincial-level organs and leading bodies at various levels should play an exemplary role, by making resolute, earnest, and thoroughgoing efforts, and should not be timid in correcting unhealthy tendencies, let alone doing the work perfunctorily.

He called on party committees and governments at all levels to support law enforcement, supervisory, and coordinating departments in going all out to do the work by strengthening the leadership over these departments, respecting their opinion, and refraining from inappropriate interference.

CSO: 4005/701

EAST REGION

JIANGXI WORK MEETING ON PARTY RECTIFICATION ENDS

OW231411 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] The Jiangxi Provincial Work Meeting on Second-stage Party Rectification ended on 21 March. The meeting stressed that it is necessary to seriously implement the guidelines of the work meeting on second-stage party rectification sponsored by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, further deepen Jiangxi's party rectification work, and fulfill the task of second-stage party rectification with good results.

The meeting relayed and studied the guidelines of the work meeting on second-stage party rectification held by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and drew plan for Jiangxi's second-stage party rectification work. At the end of the meeting, Xu Qin, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke. Bai Yongchun, Standing Committee member and head of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee; (Wang Shaofen), Standing Committee member and head of the organization department of the provincial party committee; and (Yan Xianjin), deputy secretary of the provincial discipline inspection committee, set specific requirements on the question of how to do work well and curb new unhealthy trends in the propaganda, organization, and discipline inspection departments during the period of the second-stage party rectification.

In his speech, Comrade Xu Qin stressed five points on how to promote the second-stage party rectification work in Jiangxi:

1. It is necessary to further understand the guiding ideology and focal points of the second-stage party rectification. The guiding ideology of the second-stage party rectification is to closely integrate party rectification with reform, to eliminate obstacles and interference for reform and create good political conditions and social environment for reform through party rectification and to promote and guarantee the healthy development of reform. The focal points of party rectification are to curb new unhealthy trends and heighten political consciousness.
2. It is necessary to take an attitude of seeking truth from facts in order to assess what has been done during the period of the second-stage party rectification in Jiangxi. On the one hand, we must not lose sight of our achievements; on the other, we must also take note of the existing problems and our deficiencies. Only when we notice deficiencies can they arouse our great attention. We must adopt practical measures to solve them and steadily promote our party rectification work.

3. It is necessary to deeply understand the serious nature and harmfulness of the new unhealthy trends and strengthen the sense of responsibility and urgency in curbing new unhealthy trends. While curbing new unhealthy trends, we must commend those party members and cadres who dare to eschew the corrosive influence of unhealthy trends, which tempt them with the promise of gain. We must command those good people who seek no personal gains. We must resolutely expose those ideas and behavior that seek private gain at public expense and harm others to benefit oneself.

4. It is necessary to spare no effort to grasp firmly the party rectification work whose principal content is curbing unhealthy trends. In accordance with the guiding ideology and focal points of the second-stage party rectification work put forward by the party Central Committee, it is necessary to devote our time and energy to grasping work well in two aspects. First, it is necessary to strengthen all party members' education in the party spirit, party style, and party discipline as well as their education in serving the people wholeheartedly. This should be done to heighten their political consciousness and strengthen their sense of organizational discipline. Second, it is necessary to resolutely and quickly curb new unhealthy trends. Our attitude must be resolute, our actions decisive, and our measures reasonable. It is necessary to draw distinctions in accordance with the party's policy and to conscientiously put things in order. It is necessary to deal with each case on its merits. With regard to the typical cases which are serious and harmful in nature, we must thoroughly investigate and sternly handle them.

5. It is necessary to do our work step by step and actively. We must not hurry with our progress chart. We must complete our second-stage party rectification work with fine results. Those entering the third stage from the second stage must be strictly checked and accepted according to the criteria. It is also necessary to ensure that they have done three things well: First, unhealthy trends existing in their areas, departments, and units should have been resolutely curbed. Second, typical cases of new unhealthy trends should have been handled. Third, various effective rules and regulations which can close loopholes and prevent new unhealthy trends from prevailing should have been set. Only those units which meet these requirements can enter the third stage.

CSO: 4005/701

EAST REGION

JPRS-CPG-85-036
16 April 1985

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG AT RETIRED CADRES MEETING

OW280429 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] A provincial meeting to exchange experiences in the work among old cadres was held at the auditorium of the Hangzhou Restaurant this morning. The meeting was attended by 400 representatives of retired cadres, specially invited representatives, and responsible persons of old cadres bureaus in various parts of the province.

There are more than 23,000 retired cadres living in the province. Old cadres bureaus have been set up in party committees at the provincial, city, prefectural, and county levels.

The meeting was held to exchange experiences in the work among old cadres and to make it possible for them to devote their remaining years to the revolutionary cause.

Leaders of the provincial party committee, the provincial advisory and discipline inspection commissions, the provincial people's congress standing committee, and the provincial CPPCC committee attended the meeting including Wang Fang, Chen Fawen, Shen Guifang, Zhang Jingtang, Gao Chengyu, Liu Zizheng, and Zhang Renzhi.

In his speech at the meeting, Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial party committee, said: Old comrades should be farsighted and should happily and enthusiastically guide young comrades to various leading posts. New comrades should make proper arrangements for and take good care of retired old comrades so that the latter will be able to enjoy good health and live a long life.

Comrade Wang Fang said: Old comrades should pay close attention to their health so that they can live a long life. With this in mind, they should continue to play a role according to their health, specialities, and interests.

CSO: 4005/721

ZHEJIANG HOLDS PARTY RECTIFICATION MEETING

OW240135 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by correspondent Shen Zhenbai and reporter Ye Zhangmu]

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee recently held party rectification work meetings successively in Hangzhou and Ningbo to relay and implement the guidelines of the meeting of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification on second-stage party rectification work, urging party organizations at various levels in the province to promptly take action to effectively check new unhealthy tendencies, consolidate and develop the achievements scored in the first-stage party rectification, open up a new situation for the second-stage party rectification, promote and ensure a smooth progress of the province's economic reform, and further develop the excellent situation.

At the meeting, Chen Fawen and Wu Minda, deputy secretaries of the province party committee, Shen Zuluen, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee, and Chen Zuolin, party secretary of the provincial discipline and inspection committee, relayed important speeches by leading comrades Hu Qili and Bo Yibo. Comrade Chen Fawen, based on the guidelines made by the provincial party committee, presented five opinions on how to carry out the central authorities' instructions on party rectification.

1. It is necessary to clarify the guiding ideology. In carrying out the guidelines of the Central Commission's meeting on the second-stage party rectification and correcting new unhealthy tendencies, not only must the units engaged in the second-stage party rectification conscientiously do a good job in the work, but also the units engaged in the first-stage party rectification must pay attention to it in order to consolidate and develop the achievements made in the course of party rectification. Units that have already started party rectification work must also carry out the Central Commission's guidelines and correct unhealthy tendencies seriously so as to prepare themselves for the implementation of party rectification. In correcting unhealthy tendencies, it is necessary to have a sense of urgency and confidence.
2. It is necessary to strengthen ideological education. In correcting unhealthy tendencies, we should not judge a case as it stands, but handle it through carrying out education in party spirit, party style, and party discipline. In the current education in party spirit, party style, and party discipline, more

emphasis must be put on the education among party members and cadres on communist ideals, the aim of serving the people wholeheartedly, the concept of thinking for the whole situation, and the party discipline.

3. It is necessary to dig out the facts and deal with them one by one. In checking new unhealthy tendencies, it is necessary to start with the provincial-level organizations, find out the facts one by one, and study measures to deal with and prevent unhealthy tendencies. All provincial-level organizations must submit reports to the provincial party committee on how they have dealt with unhealthy tendencies no later than the end of March. All localities and departments must also do an effective job in investigating and handling unhealthy tendencies and report to higher authorities within a set time.

4. It is necessary, under the unified leadership of the party committee, to organize the forces of various circles concerned to seriously investigate and deal with a number of key units and major problems. Persons who are primarily responsible for serious mistakes or typical cases that caused adverse effects must be dealt with according to party discipline and the country's law.

5. It is necessary to strengthen the leadership over the work of the second-stage party rectification. In view of the large number of party members involved in the second-stage party rectification and its heavy task, as well as new problems cropping up under the new situation, party committees and party organizations of all units engaged in party rectification must effectively step up the leadership over the party rectification work. The number one leaders of units concerned must personally take charge of the party rectification work, and each of them must have a deputy secretary to handle the work full time. At the same time, it is necessary to set up and improve party rectification offices staffed by a efficient and powerful personnel.

CSO: 4005/701

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG CONGRESS COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

OW221035 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] The 12th Session of the 6th Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Hangzhou 18-20 March. Chairman Li Fengping presided over the session.

At the session, members listened to Vice Provincial Governor Shen Zulun's report on the development of Zhejiang's economy and held group discussions. They pointed out: Over the past few years, Zhejiang's economic development has been very good. However, we must soberly realize that some new unhealthy trends have appeared at present. If we fail to curb these new unhealthy trends and let them go rampant, not only our reform will be out of the question, but also our economic and political achievements and all our other flourishing aspects enjoyed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee will be destroyed. Worse yet, a number of our party members and cadres will be ruined. The disaster will be endless.

The members pointed out: We must follow the party Central Committee's and the State Council's unified plan and adopt practical and effective measures to curb these unhealthy trends so as to guarantee the successful reform of our economic structure and the successful implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world.

The session approved the Zhejiang provincial regulations on protecting the legitimate rights and interests of specialized households in rural area and other matters. Liu Dan, Liu Zizheng, Shang Jingcai, Li Yuhua, Wu Zhichuan, Wang Qidong, Zhu Zuxiang, Yu Jiyi, and Xing Zitao, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, were present at the session.

CSO: 4005/680

LIBERATION DAILY URGES PUNISHMENT FOR OFFERING BRIBES

HK210717 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 21 Mar 85 p 4

[Text] Under criminal law, it is illegal for state personnel to take bribes or to offer bribes to government officials. In practice, however, people are penalized for taking bribes but few have been punished for offering them. This is harmful, says LIBERATION DAILY.

Recently, a purchasing agent at a Shanghai department store was sentenced to 10 years in prison for taking a bribe of more than 10,000 yuan from a township enterprise in another province.

The man who offered the bribe was in charge of factory sales. He was not penalized at all. On the contrary, he was then promoted to associate director of the factory for his "good performance" in marketing the factory's products.

Under the law, both the man offering the bribe and the man who accepted it should have been punished, the paper says. Bribery must be banned because it corrupts social values, hurts the government's reputation and damages the interests of the country and the people. It is especially harmful in the midst of the current reforms.

Bribery case in recent years show that many of those who proffer bribes are representatives of legal corporations. The enterprises are the major beneficiaries of the bribery, though the individuals who offer the bribes also get some reward.

Then does it mean that those who offer bribes should be given no, or lesser, legal penalties? Of course not. The courts should try to establish appropriate penalties for such crimes.

Bribery is an illegal deal merely in the private interests of those who engage in it. Although such illegal deals could for a short time help develop a certain factory and make their products sell better through bribe-taking officials, it endangers the interests of the country and people in general. It is estimated that the state loses 20 yuan on every one-yuan bribe.

At a recent order conference of medicines, several factories sent gifts and bribes to delegates, urging them to purchase large quantities of their lower-quality medicines that did not sell well. As a result, their products began to sell well, while products of a national silver medal winner were neglected.

Obviously, the factories and some individuals benefited from that practice, but patients would suffer.

Factories should try to improve their management and quality of their products to increase their competitive edge. Their production should be based on market demand. It is wrong to use bribery to increase the sales of their products, or to any other end.

CSO: 4000/165

EAST REGION

JIANGXI PEOPLE'S PROCURATORATE HOLDS MEETING

OW221210 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] From 14 to 18 March, the provincial people's procuratorate held a provincial meeting on law and discipline inspection, and on the work of handling people's letters and visits. The meeting was to relay and implement the guidelines of the national meeting on political and legal affairs, as well as the national meeting of chief procurators of the provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, and to relay and implement the guidelines of the meeting on law and discipline inspection, and on the work on handling people's letters and visits called by the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

The meeting emphatically noted: It is an important function and duty of procuratorial organs to protect citizens' democratic rights, personal rights, as well as other legal rights and interests, in accordance with the law. At present, law and discipline inspection, and the work on handling people's letters and visits should be oriented toward economic structural reform and the four modernizations drive. In coordination with party rectification and the struggle to deal severe blows at serious criminal offenders and perpetrators of serious crimes, this work should focus on investigating and dealing with cases of extorting confessions by means of torture, illegal detention, making slanderous remarks and frameups, and bending the law to benefit friends or relatives, and so on. Particular efforts should be devoted to investigating and dealing with big and important cases involving state functionaries who have violated the criminal codes, thereby constituting a crime. In handling big and important cases, we should dare to tackle tough problems, uphold principles, remove all obstacles and interferences, and handle the cases until they are settled, no matter how strong the support received by the perpetrators is, and no matter how well-knit their personal relationships are.

Meanwhile, it is necessary to earnestly investigate and deal with those cases of crime which have resulted from serious bureaucratic work style and from dereliction of duty, and which have caused serious losses in state property and the people's lives. The laws should be enforced impartially, and we should see to it that all laws are carefully observed and strictly enforced, that law-breakers are punished, and that everyone is guaranteed equality before the law.

Procuratorial organs should have a high sense of responsibility to the people and observe vocational duty, ethics, and discipline. It is necessary to actively and seriously investigate and deal with the cases of complaints and appeal; safeguard the solemnity of the Constitution and the law; protect the citizens' democratic rights, right of person, and other legal rights and interests; and make greater contributions to safeguarding and promoting the economic structural reform and a smooth progress of the four modernizations drive.

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANDONG DELEGATION RETURNS HOME--After successfully ending its visit to Germany and France, the 9-member Shandong provincial delegation headed by Liang Buting, governor of Shandong Province, returned to Beijing on 21 March. During its stay in Germany and France, the delegation exchanged views with leaders on economic and technical cooperation and on further development of friendship relations. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Mar 85 SK]

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PRESIDIU--The presidium of the Third Session of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress held its second meeting on the afternoon of 12 March. In accordance with the proposal of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, the meeting approved the draft namelist of the nominees for the posts of chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; vice governors of the provincial people's government; chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; and chief procurator of the Liuan Prefectural Procuratorate; and decided that the draft namelist be submitted to the people's congress for deliberation. The meeting also approved the draft of the resolution on accepting seven comrades' request for resigning from the posts of chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress; the draft of the resolution on confirming the resignation of three comrades from the posts of vice governors of the provincial government; and the draft of "Election Procedures." These three drafts will be submitted to the deputies for examination. The meeting was chaired by Su Yu, executive chairman of the Presidium of the Third Session of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress. [Text] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Mar 85 p 1]

SHANGHAI DANCING SCHOOL--The Shanghai Dancing School held activities yesterday to celebrate the school's 25th founding anniversary. Wang Daohan, Run Chongwu, and other leading comrades of Shanghai Municipality presented awards to 27 of the school's teachers who have been in the teaching profession for over 25 years. They received "Gardener's Prizes" issued by the Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Education. Liu Zhenyuan, vice mayor of Shanghai Municipality, said at the celebration that the Shanghai Dancing School has always been a cradle for training talented people. In recent years, 36 students of the school have won honors in competitions at home and abroad. Their achievements bespeak the hard work of the "gardeners." (Wang Qifeng), a 21-year-old ballet dancer, spoke at the celebration on behalf of the school's alumni. Beginning tomorrow evening, teachers, noted alumni, and students of the Shanghai Dancing School will give three special performances at the Municipal Government auditorium. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 19 Mar 85]

DELEGATION TO NPC SESSION--Entrusted by the great trust of the people of Anhui, provincial people's deputies to the Third Session of the Sixth NPC, led by Huang Huang, left for Beijing by air this morning. Seeing them off at the airport were responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC committee, Xu Leyi, Yuan Zhen, Wang Guangyu, Su Yu, Sun Zongrong, Hong Qingyuan, Qin Guangyu, Hu Xiangnong, Zhao Huaishou, and Zhang Binglun. [Text] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Mar 85]

WHAMPOA GROUP FOUNDING--Shanghai, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--The Shanghai Whampoa Military Academy Alumni Association was founded at a meeting in Shanghai today. Song Ruike [1345 3843 3784], a third-term cadet of the academy, member of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee, and advisor to the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, is the association's Jing Renqiu [7231 0117 4428], Shi Shui [0670 6141], and Liu Jingchi [0491 0513 2170], fourth and sixth-term cadets of the academy, are the association's advisors. Members of the Shanghai Whampoa Military Academy Alumni Association include alumni of the Whampoa Academy's divisions in Fujian, Zhejiang, and Shanghai. According to initial estimates, the number of the alumni of these three divisions (including the Kuomintang Central Military Academy) exceeds 1,000 and many of them were former generals in the KMT armed forces. The association will carry forward the Whampoa spirit, promote national reunification, and dedicate itself to China's revitalization. Wang Daohan, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and mayor of Shanghai, attended the meeting to extend his greetings on the founding of the association. [By Guo Lihua] [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1428 GMT 19 Mar 85]

PROFESSOR GREETED--Zhejiang Agricultural University held a meeting yesterday to mark Wu Gengmin's 65th anniversary as a professor and his 90th birthday. Leading comrades of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government Wang Fang, Luo Dong, and Li Debao attended the meeting to express their greetings. A former NPC deputy, the senior professor is now honorary president of the Chinese Society of Horticulture and the Zhejiang Provincial Society of Horticulture, and a member of the provincial CPPCC committee. [Excerpts] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 18 Mar 85]

OPEN-CITY PROPAGANDA MEETING--Shanghai, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--"We should continue to emancipate our minds; display a pioneering spirit; do a good, to-the-point, and effective propaganda work; serve the party's general tasks and objectives; serve the opening to the outside world and the reform; and play an even better role in the course of the socialist modernization." This is the demand put forward to the propaganda department by Liao Jingdan, an adviser to the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, at a discussion meeting on propaganda work of open coastal cities and special economic zones. The meeting closed yesterday. The 6-day meeting was held in Shanghai under the cosponsorship of the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and

the Propaganda Department of the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee. Wang Daohan, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and mayor of Shanghai, attended the meeting and delivered a report on the situation of Shanghai's opening to the outside world and on some ideological and theoretical questions raised in the course of opening to the outside world and the reform. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1433 GMT 17 Mar 85]

JIANGSU LEADERS PLANT TREES--Leading comrades of the Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial military district, and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Sun Han, Yue Dewang, (Wu Jijun), Zhou Ze, Chu Jiang, Ling Qihong, He Binghao, Hong Peilin, (Gen Shen), and Ouyang Huilin as well as 200 or so other cadres and staff members of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government went to (Shizishan) in Nanjing's Pukou District today to plant trees. They planted a total of over 2,000 pine trees. [Excerpts] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Mar 85]

ZHEJIANG NEW PARTY MEMBERS--Since last year, grassroots party organizations in Zhejiang Province have given priority to recruiting party members from among intellectuals, young workers, and peasants. In 1984, the province recruited 46,579 party members, of which 8,100 were women. Among these new party members, 52.83 percent had an education level of senior middle school or higher, and 62.71 percent were under 35 years old. [Summary] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 11 Mar 85 OW]

JIANGXI COUNTRY COMPANY CADRE--Gaoan County CPC Committee recently decided to remove (Huang Qiquan) from the posts of party secretary and manager of the county's coal industry company because he violated discipline in using public funds for feasting and reckless issuance of bonuses in cash and kind. When the company held a meeting on 5 January this year, (Huang) increased the planned number of participants from 15 to 31, and used public funds to issue towels and sheets to, and fete, the participants and workers concerned. He also acted counter to the State Council's instruction to issue an average of 60 yuan bonus to 14 coal mine cadres. The 1-day meeting cost the state more than 1,500 yuan. [Summary] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Mar 85 OW]

SIERRA LEONEAN DELEGATION VISITS FUZHOU--Fuzhou, 28 Mar (XINHUA)--Sierra Leone President Siaka P. Stevens and his party arrived here Monday in the company of Chinese Minister of Metallurgical Industry Li Dongye. Fuzhou is the capital of Fujian Province, which has close ties with Sierra Leone. This Chinese province has helped Sierra Leone build a sugar refinery and a sugarcane farm. The construction of an Islamic institute will also begin soon in Sierra Leone through cooperation with Fujian. The province has also maintained cooperation with Sierra Leone in fishery and other fields. Sierra Leone visitors visited the Fujian Hitachi joint-venture television company and a rural kindergarten here this afternoon. In a meeting here this evening, Fujian Governor Hu Ping and Stevens expressed the wish to expand bilateral economic and technical cooperation. A banquet was given by the provincial government in honor of President Stevens here this evening. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 28 Mar 85 OW]

SHANDONG RECRUITS PARTY MEMBERS--Party organizations of the organs directly under Shandong Province recruited 2,050 new party members in 1984; of whom, technical personnel of various specialities totaled 1,091, or 53 percent; and people under 35 years of age totaled 989, amounting to 48 percent of the total. [Excerpt] [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Mar 85 p 9]

CSO: 4005/721

HUNAN DEPARTMENTS DEMAND FURTHER CONTROL OVER VIDEOTAPES

HK280151 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] On 19 March, the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee transmitted the views of six units, including the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, on demanding that all places further strengthen control over the playback of videotapes.

The playback of entertainment videotapes began in April 1983. The whole province has 705 videotape playback business teams which have been approved, registered, and issued permits. To further strengthen control over the playback of videotapes, six units, including the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial discipline inspection committee, the provincial public security department, the provincial broadcasting and television department, the provincial cultural department, and the provincial industrial and commercial administrative bureau, jointly proposed that those who abide by discipline and the law and enthusiastically serve the cultural life of the masses must be commended and encouraged. Those who do not play videotapes in accordance with regulations and who duplicate and sell videotapes without authority must be strictly criticized, investigated and dealt with according to relevant regulations. Those who play obscene and decadent videotape programs of reactionary content must be punished by the public security and judicial departments in accordance with the seriousness of the cases, according to the regulations on public security, and with relevant provisions of the criminal law.

At present, all units must seriously investigate all videotapes. All obscene videotapes must be handed over to the videotape management departments of all prefectures and cities for disposal before 20 April. The responsibilities of those who conceal and refuse to hand them over must be investigated and affixed. Propaganda, public security, and broadcasting and television departments at all levels and discipline inspection organs at all levels must strengthen supervision and inspection.

CSO: 4005/718

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN COMMENTARY ON OBSERVING DISCIPLINE, CARRYING OUT POLICIES

HK221322 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Mar 85

[News center commentary: "Observe Discipline, Implement Policies"]

[Text] When unswervingly carrying out the economic structural reform and resolutely checking the new malpractices, we must stress the observance of discipline and the implementation of policies. We also need to strictly enforce discipline after having the correct policies; otherwise, nothing will come out of the policies, and the reforms will be unable to move a single step without discipline and policies.

In the past revolutionary wartime, the party called on our army to strengthen discipline so that our revolution would become invincible. It was precisely because of the strictly enforced discipline that our army developed from small to large in scale, and from a weak to a strong one. Therefore, our army defeated the enemy and won the revolutionary war.

The same reason is still valid. In the present economic structural reform, we must act in the same way as we did during the revolutionary war, strictly observe party discipline, and resolutely implement the party and government policies. Only then can our reform make smooth progress along the correct line, and can we succeed in our reform.

However, some people have developed malpractices in the course of reforming. They violate the state's policies and take advantage of the reforms for personal gain. Some state cadres take advantage of their office by running businesses in order to benefit themselves. Some violate financial policies by arbitrarily giving out bonuses and payment in kind. Some violate the pricing policy by arbitrarily raising prices, thereby undermining the interests of consumers. Some resort to such practices as offering money and things, entertaining, and giving gifts to guests. Some promptly promote workers and increase their wages without careful consideration. These malpractices have seriously violated the discipline of the party and state, have undermined the interests of the state and the people, and are harmful to the implementation of reforms.

Recently, Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed: Communist Party members must strictly observe party discipline, and both party members and nonparty people must observe the law of the state. This is included in party discipline. The highest criteria in observing party discipline and the state laws is to really safeguard and implement the policies of both the party and the state. Therefore, both party members and state cadres must wage a struggle against the new malpractices and play an exemplary role in observing discipline and implementing policies.

CSO: 4005/718

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI CPC HOLDS MEETING ON CURBING MALPRACTICES

HK181048 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee, the party rectification office of the provincial CPC committee, and CPC committees of provincial organs jointly held a meeting of responsible comrades from provincial organs, large plants and mines, and institutions of higher learning to further mobilize the people to resolutely halt new malpractices.

Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Shen Yinluo presided over the meeting and delivered a speech.

He said that the central subject of the meeting was to further mobilize the vast number of Communist Party members, the party-member leading cadres in particular, to actively go into action to resolutely halt new malpractices. We must particularly grasp the provincial organs, large plants and mine, and institutions of higher learning so as to promote the drive to halt the new malpractices throughout the province. He expressed the hope that the responsible comrades from all units of the provincial organs will earnestly study the spirit of the relevant central instructions, investigate and deal with new malpractices in connection with practice in their own units, carry out reforms seriously, delightedly and conscientiously, adhere to the facts, take policies as their guideline, firmly grasp the issue through to the end, and refrain from doing it in a manner of fine starting but poor finishing.

(Tian Qingbo), secretary of the provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee, said that since the convocation of the meeting jointly held on 27 February to halt new malpractices, all provincial organs have widely gone into action and achieved initial results. But the development has been uneven. Some units were slow to go into action and failed to earnestly study the relevant documents and communicate the spirit of the documents. They failed to seriously investigate, report, and correct the new malpractices and failed to take effective measures to halt the new malpractices.

On future specific suggestions, (Tian Qingbo) said that all units must organize party members and cadres, leading cadres in particular, to further and seriously study the spirit of the serious instructions and speeches by central leading comrades on resolutely halting the new malpractices, deepen their understanding,

correct their attitudes, and unify their thinking. All units must widely and seriously investigate and deal with new malpractices. All responsible and supervisory departments of provincial organs must divide up their work with respect to responsibility and cooperate with each other closely.

Responsible comrades of the Provincial Auditing Bureau, the Provincial Pricing Bureau, and the Provincial Construction Bank delivered speeches at the meeting and gave a briefing on how they have resolutely halted malpractices in their own units.

CSO: 4005/676

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI CONVENES SOCIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE

HK200920 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The third congress of the provincial social science circles solemnly opened this morning in Wuchang. At the same time, the provincial conference on social science work also opened.

This congress is unprecedented for the province's social science front. The congress was attended by leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC, the provincial military district and the Wuhan City CPC Committee, including Guan Guangfu, Qian Yunlu, Han Ningfu, Tian Ying, Chen Ming and (Li Zhi).

Also present were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee departments concerned, such as (Lu Naiqiang) and (Chen Fusheng); prominent scholars from the provincial social science circles, such as (Tang Changru), (Gu Jienong), (Han Depei), (Zhang Kaiyuan), (Zhang Peigang), (Wu Delin), (Liu Shude), (Zhang Suigui), (Chen Baoquan) and (Guo Daoyang); and (Zheng Yufei), secretary of Wuhan Iron and Steel Company CPC Committee.

Representatives of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, the provincial Agricultural Society, the provincial Women's Federation, the provincial CYL committee, the provincial Science and Technology Association, the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese delivered congratulatory speeches at the congress.

The opening ceremony was presided over by (Peng Zhan), executive chairman of the congress' presidium. (Mei Jiahuan), also executive chairman of the congress' presidium, delivered the opening speech.

He said: This congress has been convened at the time when reform of the economic structure is being fully carried out and when we have made new, great achievements in economic construction. The task of the congress is, under the guidance of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, to sum up our work, determine our future work, elect the new leadership of the provincial federation of social science circles, commend the province's outstanding workers for their social science research, and make new contributions to the province's prosperous social science undertakings and the four modernizations.

Then Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech entitled: Be Geared to the Needs of the Four Modernizations and Make Innovations so as to Create a New Situation in the Province's Social Science Work.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN MEETING SCHEDULES PROVINCIAL PARTY CONGRESS

HK200249 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] The 11th Plenary Session of the 4th Hunan Provincial CPC Committee passed a resolution on 19 March on convening the 5th provincial CPC congress in Changsha in late May. Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong made an important speech on the preparations for this congress.

The main agenda of the congress will be as follows: 1) to examine and approve the provincial CPC committee's work report; 2) to examine and approve the report of the provincial discipline inspection commission; 3) to elect the provincial CPC committee, advisory commission, and discipline inspection commission.

In accordance with the spirit of relevant central instructions, the plenary session decided that the congress will be attended by 700 deputies, of whom about 70 percent will be leading cadres at all levels, about 20 percent will be specialists and technicians, about 8 percent will be advanced and model figures from all fronts, and about 2 percent will come from the PLO and the armed police units. No less than 20 percent of the deputies will be women, and about 5 percent will come from minority nationalities. No less than 50 percent will be below the age of 50.

The plenary session held: Making a success of electing the provincial CPC committee, advisory commission, and discipline inspection commission is a major affair of great concern to the party members and people throughout the province. In the personnel arrangements for these three bodies, it is necessary to resolutely implement the spirit of the central instructions, take a broad and long-term view, draw on collective wisdom and absorb all useful ideas, and hold full discussions. Basically there will be no overlapping in the membership of the three bodies.

In the personnel arrangements, it is necessary to carry forward the party's fine traditions of being upright, open, and aboveboard. Regarding the new provincial CPC committee leadership group, we must uphold the principle of being keen-witted and capable and the principle of four transformations. We must boldly promote a generation of new people and boldly select and promote to the leadership of the provincial CPC committee middle-aged and young cadres who have good political quality, real ability and learning, and the reforming and pioneering spirit, and are capable of creating a new situation, to enable this leadership group to

become more skilled in work, better educated in science and culture, more vigorous in the pioneering spirit, and able to unite and lead the party members and masses of the province to work wholeheartedly for the four modernizations.

Apart from those absent for illness or business reasons, the session was attended by 92 members and alternate members of the provincial CPC committee. Present as observers were responsible party-member comrades of the preparatory group for the provincial advisory commission, the provincial discipline inspection commission, people's congress Standing Committee, government, military district, and CPPCC, and those of PLA units of army-level and above stationed in Hunan, together with responsible comrades of provincial departments and of prefectural and city CPC committee, totaling 47 persons.

CSO: 4005/676

HENAN HOLDS MEETINGS ON CURBING NEW MALPRACTICES

HK221454 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] According to HENAN RIBAO, recently provincial organs and CPC committees of all prefectures and cities have successively held meetings to earnestly relay and implement the spirit of the conference held by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification on the second stage of party rectification, demanding that party organizations at all levels seriously correct the new malpractices to consolidate and develop the fruits of the first stage of party rectification, to open up a new situation for the second stage of party rectification, and to promote and ensure the smooth progress of our province's economic structural reform.

While carrying out in depth the spirit of the conference on the second stage of party rectification, the party rectification office of the provincial CPC committee seriously discussed the problem on how to conclude the first stage of party rectification and carry out the second stage of party rectification and made specific arrangements. It demanded that the units which have completed the first stage of party rectification must treat the correction of new malpractices as something to consolidate and develop the fruits of party rectification and firmly grasp it. Those units which have not yet finished party rectification must spend some time on correcting the new malpractices. As for those units which are now carrying out the second stage of party rectification, if they have conducted comparison and examination, they should carry out make-up examinations; if they have not yet conducted comparison and examination, they should treat correcting the new malpractices as an important part in comparison and examination. Those units which have moved to the rectification and correction stage must treat correcting the new malpractices as a breakthrough in rectifying and correcting defects. Those units which have not yet carried out party rectification must correct their defects before starting party rectification. All in all, it is necessary to grasp the issue level by level, to promote the correction of new malpractices level by level, and to assign responsibilities level by level so as to resolutely halt and correct the new malpractices.

The key to resolutely correcting the new malpractices lies in the fact that leaders must take the initiative in the correction, and we must adopt correct methods and effective measures. By 20 March all provincial sections, commissions,

departments, and bureaus had earnestly studied the spirit of relevant documents and investigated and discovered new malpractices in connection with practice. The provincial banks, the provincial Construction Bank and the provincial Agriculture Bank, even organized inspection teams and dispatched them to lower level units to conduct inspections and solve problems. The Shangqiu Prefectural CPC Committee held a meeting of 1,700 party-member cadres to relay relevant documents, to mobilize people, and to make arrangements for correcting the new malpractices. In some 70 party and government organs and institutions above the county and PLA regiment level in Xinxiang City, principal leaders have personally grasped the issue of correcting malpractices, and have actively investigated and corrected the new malpractices by themselves.

The Xinxiang and Luoyang prefectural CPC committees and Anyang Prefecture, Hebi City, and Puyang County have selected competent cadres from relevant departments to form inspection teams to conduct in-depth supervision and examination.

On the basis of verifying facts, all prefectural and city CPC committees and party organizations at all levels have boldly and severely dealt with those units and party member cadres who have engaged in new malpractices, made serious mistakes in this respect, and caused bad influences.

(Zhang Guobin), a party member cadre as well as the responsible person of the business operation department of the (Wugang) District's Industry Bureau, and other illegally sold nearly 50 tons of steel to make a huge profit of 9,700 yuan. All people involved in the case have been dealt with according to party discipline and state laws.

The Pingdingshan City CPC Committee and the city CPC Discipline Inspection Committee have severely dealt with the case of the principle leaders of the city towel and glove factory giving false information about the factory's profits, the case of the city measuring management office wantonly issuing money awards and material objects under various sorts of pretexts, and the case of (Wugang) District Petroleum Company selling low-priced oil at high prices, and have issued circulars on the above cases. This has been warmly praised by the masses.

Provincial organs and all prefectures and cities have achieved initial results in correcting the new malpractices, but developments in this field have been uneven. Some units acted slowly and failed to take effective measures. One or two units even engaged in malpractices while correcting the new malpractices.

CPC committees in all localities throughout the province are determined to repeatedly and earnestly study the spirit of relevant instructions of the central leadership, grasp the issue through to the end, and resolutely correct and halt the new malpractices so as to ensure smooth progress of the economic structural reform and to further develop the excellent situation.

CS0: 4005/718

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN MEETINGS DISCUSS CURBING MALPRACTICES

HK300609 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The Hainan Regional CPC Committee and the Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefectural CPC Committee recently held meetings of city and county CPC committees, mayors, county governors, and discipline inspection commission secretaries to convey the spirit of the recent enlarged meeting of the provincial CPC committee standing committee.

The participants in the meetings held: In recent years, it is a fact that the situation has improved every year under the guidance of the line, principles and policies laid down by the CPC Central Committee, and many unimaginable successes have been achieved. However, amid this excellent situation, a number of new unhealthy trends have emerged in the process of opening up to the world and reforming the economic structure. These have developed quickly and spread very fast, involving broad areas and doing very great harm. Unless these are resolutely corrected, reform and opening up to the world cannot proceed smoothly.

In connection with Hainan realities, the participants affirmed the achievements in developing and building Hainan in accordance with the spirit of central document No 11, and also clearly realized that the new unhealthy trends not only exist in Hainan in varying degrees but are in some cases more or less universal as well as serious. For instance, party and government organs and cadres run businesses and enterprises; there are random payments of cash and goods under a variety of pretexts; prices are hiked and charges imposed in an indiscriminate fashion; banquets are given, gifts are presented, and there is great waste and extravagance. In particular, there have been cases of massive buying of foreign exchange and importing large numbers of motor vehicles and other items and reselling them for a profit. These things have done extremely great harm. They hit the state plans, sabotage foreign exchange controls, cause a great outpouring of currency onto the market, interfere with reform and opening up to the world, corrupt the thinking of the cadres and masses, and ruin the party style and social mood. They also affect the work of developing and building Hainan.

The comrades held: The main cause of these new unhealthy trends is that we violated for a time the spirit of document No 11, which laid down the guiding

principle for developing and building Hainan. Our concept of the overall situation, of policy, and of organization and discipline was poor; we only looked after the interests of small cliques and individuals and forgot the interests of the party, the program of serving the people wholeheartedly, and the general goal and task set by the 12th Party Congress.

On the basis of enhancing understanding and unifying thinking, the participants held: The decision of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on correcting new unhealthy trends is extremely correct and timely. They declared: We must act according to the instructions of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the arrangements of the provincial CPC committee, and start by investigating the import of motor vehicles and other items in resolutely correcting the new unhealthy trends, with the leading organs and cadres taking the lead.

After the meetings, the regional and autonomous prefectural organs set up special organs which, while investigating profiteering in motor vehicles and other items, will take full stock of the problem of businesses and enterprises run by party and government organs and cadres.

By now Qiongzhan County has handed over most of its imported motor vehicles to the state, and the rest will soon be handed over. The 39 companies run by the county's party and government organs have been dealt with according to the circumstances.

At present all cities and counties are stepping up their efforts. According to initial statistics, 391 of the 535 companies run by regional, autonomous prefectural, and Han area city and county party and government organs have been closed down.

In order to strengthen leadership over the correction of new unhealthy trends and get a good grasp of all current work, in accordance with the demands of the conference on second-stage party rectification, the regional CPC committee has readjusted its party rectification plan and grasped the correction of new unhealthy trends as the focal and breakthrough point in party rectification. It has also augmented and strengthened its party rectification office and the departments concerned.

The leading comrades of the regional CPC committee and people's government have also made an appropriate readjustment of their division of work. They have declared: We must learn the lesson of the serious mistakes made in importing motor vehicles and other items, carry out serious rectification and correction, beginning with ourselves, turn a bad thing into a good one, act according to the guiding principles laid down by document No 11, and work with the people of the whole island to do a good job in developing and building Hainan.

CSO: 4005/718

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN GOVERNMENT WORK CONFERENCE ON CORRECTING MALPRACTICES

HK191354 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] The 18 March work conference of the Hainan Administrative Regional People's Government, presided over by Comrade Lei Yu, listened to a work report made by a responsible person of the Hainan Administrative Region's leadership group for straightening out the malpractices of party and government organs and cadres in engaging in commerce and running enterprises and to seriously study how to further implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on strictly prohibiting party and government organs and cadres from engaging in commerce and running enterprises. The conference demanded that all localities, departments, and units must quickly go into action, must resolutely curb the new unhealthy trends, and must really guarantee the smooth progress of reform of the economic structure.

In a solemn and serious attitude, the conference examined and discussed the program for straightening out the malpractices of Hainan Administrative region's subordinate party and government organs and party and government cadres in engaging in commerce and running enterprises. The conference decided that 60 companies must be abolished. Ten companies must be consolidated. The business orientation must be corrected. Six enterprises which have prospects for development, which can promote commodity production, and which are beneficial to the state and the people must be kept in operation.

In light of our region's practical situation, the conference put forward four demands regarding how to straighten out the malpractices of party and government organs and cadres engaging in commerce and running enterprises:

1. CPC committees and governments at all levels must take a clear-cut attitude toward the unhealthy trends of party and government organs and cadres engaging in commerce and running enterprises, must sternly straighten out these malpractices, must carry out orders, and must curb what is prohibited. They must not overtly agree but covertly oppose. Where there are offenders, the responsibility of their leaders must be investigated and affixed.
2. Regarding enterprises which are kept in operation, it is necessary to resolutely ensure that:

- a. Party and government administration and enterprise management must be separated. The enterprises must be separated from party and government organs. Officials are not allowed to engage in commerce.
 - b. The orientation and scope of the business of the enterprises must strictly comply with the regulations. If violations of regulations are found, industrial and commercial administrative departments must deal with them, ranging from imposing a fine to revoking licenses, in accordance with the seriousness of the cases.
 - c. The enterprises must carry out independent accounting and must assume sole responsibility for their profits and losses.
 - d. It is imperative to put the system of financial management on a sound basis. The accounts of money and goods must be clear. The state fixed assets and circulating funds used by the enterprises must be included in their financial budgets. All enterprises' private reserve funds must be abolished.
3. Regarding enterprises which are abolished, special personnel must be assigned to be responsible for making an inventory of their money and goods. All accounts must be settled. All contracts and agreements signed before the abolition of the companies must be fulfilled to maintain their reputation. No one is allowed to take the opportunity of straightening out to privately share money and goods. If unlawful actions are found, it is necessary to sternly deal with them. The Hainan Administrative Regional Auditing Bureau is instructed to take the lead in organizing a special group with the participation of the Hainan Administrative Regional Finance Bureau, Tax Bureau, and Industrial and Commercial Bureau, to conduct sample inspection of the accounts of relevant households doing specialized jobs in order to ensure clear accounts.
4. The leaders of the companies which are abolished must seriously grasp well work after abolition. They must personally listen to reports and attend to matters. When they discover a problem, they must promptly solve it. The autonomous prefectural, city, and county governments must completely investigate, straighten out, and register all kinds of enterprises run by party and government organs and cadres in their localities. In coordination with the Hainan Administrative Region's leadership group for straightening out the malpractices of party and government organs and cadres in engaging in commerce and running enterprises, they must unfold their work.

The conference stressed that party and government organs and cadres at all levels in our region must seriously perform the duties vested by the party and the state, must always commit to memory the aim of wholeheartedly serving the people, and must complete all tasks put forward by the central authorities and the provincial CPC committee.

CSO: 4005/676

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION ENDS

HK191422 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] The third session of the Eighth Guangzhou City People's Congress lasted 5 days and successfully concluded in the hall of the city CPC committee this afternoon. The session called on all people throughout the city to penetratingly launch the five stresses, four beauties and three loves drive and to work hard to become people who have ideals, morality, and culture, who abide by discipline, unite as one, go all out, vigorously carry out production, both work and study hard, fulfill all tasks for this year, and speed up socialist modernization of our city.

Today's session was presided over by Ou Chu, chairman of the city's people's congress Standing Committee.

The session additionally elected (Yang Ziyuan) to be a vice mayor of Guangzhou City.

This session received a total of 83 motions put forward by deputies. The session decided to put eight of them on record. These eight motions are those which deal with really strengthening publicity on the socialist legal system; formulating the provisional regulations on handling cases of unscrupulously raising commodity prices to reap staggering profits; reforming the system of traffic control in Guangzhou City and developing communications and transport work; clearing, delivering, and disposing of rubbish, excrement, and urine and strengthening control over environmental sanitation to beautify Guangzhou; resolving workers' difficulties in per-capita housing under 2 square meters; strengthening control over the plans for the sites for agricultural trade and industrial product fairs in urban areas and over environmental sanitation; solving the problem of the shortage of teachers in popularizing junior middle education and developing adult education; and supporting and giving preferential treatment to 27 minority nationalities living in Guangzhou City.

CSO: 4005/676

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI CONGRESS SESSION ASSESSES ZHUANG LANGUAGE USE

HK191338 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 30 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Excerpts] A full session of the 13th meeting of the Sixth Regional People's Congress Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon to listen to the explanations of the relevant issues on holding the third session of the sixth Regional People's Congress and to the report by the regional people's government on the situation in popularizing the Zhuang language.

Li Yindan, vice chairman of the regional people's congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting and explained the relevant issues on holding the third session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress. In his explanations, he suggested that the third session of the Sixth Regional People Congress be held at the end of April this year. The central topic of the session will be a discussion of the problems of economic construction in our region.

On behalf of the regional people's government, (Qin Yaoting), vice chairman of the Regional Minority National Language and Characters Work Committee, made a report on the situation in popularizing and using the Zhuang language. He said: The Zhuang nationality is a minority nationality whose population is the largest in our country. There are 12.62 million people of the Zhuang nationality living in compact communities in Guangxi, accounting for 33.8 percent of the total population of the region. The areas where people of the Zhuang nationality live in compact communities and people of the Zhuang nationality and people of other minority nationalities live together account for over 60 percent of the total area of the region. Important natural resources are also found in these areas.

Since liberation, under the concern of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the program for the Zhuang language was officially adopted and approved on 29 November 1957. It was also decided that it be popularized and used in the areas of the Zhuang nationality. Zhuang words have been printed on the renminbi all along. Funds of 5 million yuan have been appropriated every year to popularize the Zhuang language. However, in the 10 years of turmoil, under the leftist ideological influence and due to the sabotage by the gang of four, the popularization of the Zhuang language was compelled to be discontinued, the Zhuang language organs were all abolished, schools for the Zhuang language were

occupied, and personnel devoted to the field of the Zhuang language were forced to be dismissed and to engage in other trades. Since the smashing of the gang of four, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party's policies toward nationalities have been restored and implemented. In May 1980, the regional CPC committee decided to restore the popularization and use of the Zhuang language. It successively restored and set up the regional minority nationality language and characters work committee, the Nationality Printing House, and other organs. By the end of 1984, regional, prefectural, and county Zhuang language leadership organs and schools for the Zhuang language had been gradually restored or set up. Regional and county schools for the Zhuang language have trained some 10,000 professional backbone elements in the Zhuang language and various kinds of Zhuang language books and newspapers have been compiled and published. Some primary schools in areas of the Zhuang nationality are taught through the medium of the Zhuang written language. Nationality colleges and schools have run courses on the Zhuang language. Relatively good results have been achieved.

(Qin Yaoting's) report holds that with a view to ensuring the smooth progress of the popularization of the Zhuang language, it is necessary to further solve the following several problems:

1. It is necessary to heighten ideology and to unify understanding.
2. It is essential to define policies and to establish the status.
3. It is imperative to put organs on a sound basis and to strengthen leadership.
4. Backbone elements must be trained and a strong professional force of Zhuang language workers must be set up.
5. The compilation and publication of all kinds of books in the Zhuang language must be grasped well.

Attending the meeting were Huang Rong, chairman of the regional people's congress Standing Committee; Lin Kewu, Ye Fusun, Wei Zhangping, and Gan Huaiyi, vice chairmen; and committee members. Attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates were Zhang Shengzhen, vice governor of the regional people's government, and (Wei Liren), president of the regional higher people's court.

CSO: 4005/676

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI SENDS INSPECTION TEAMS TO AID IN RECTIFICATION WORK

HK290213 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Excerpts] According to GUANGXI RIBAO, the Regional CPC Committee has sent inspection teams to various prefectures and cities to help carry out second-stage party rectification.

Most of the inspection teams members are leading cadres who have taken part in the work of solving problems left over from the past and taken part in the first-stage party rectification. Some of them are also aged comrades who have stepped down from the frontline. They all have made contributions to the region's work of bringing order out of chaos and stabilizing the situation.

On the eve of departure of the inspection teams, a responsible person of the Regional CPC Committee leading group for the party rectification made a speech.

He said: The CPC Central Committee has clearly set the focal points and breakthrough points for the second stage of party rectification. At present the inspection teams are mainly responsible for helping various CPC committees grasp well the following issues:

1. We should grasp well the study of documents. In addition to the documents which are required to be studied, we should also study those issued by the central authorities, the governor and mayors, as well as those on second-stage party rectification.
2. We should help CPC committees at the prefectural and city levels judge the collectives, the principal heads and deputy heads by the standards of the CPC Central Committee. The work must be carried out after the teams have solicited opinions from the masses and have conducted investigations.
3. We should handle well the work of solving problems left over from the past. We should do this work well from start to finish, and make education on totally negating the Cultural Revolution through the party rectification.
4. We should strive to build the leading groups. Following the readjustment, the leading groups at the prefectural, city, and county levels are

basically good in nature. Therefore we should stabilize the situation. Although there are specific cases of appointments and dismissals, we should not remove leading group members on a large scale. We should also grasp the building of the third echelon.

5. The tasks of inspection teams are to investigate the situation, to probe problems, to sum up experiences and to propose suggestions. Therefore, we should do our best in investigations, accurately keep abreast of developments, solicit opinions from various areas in a comprehensive way, and rely on the local CPC committees to solve problems.

CSO: 4105/718

BRIEFS

HUBEI GOVERNOR GREET'S ATHLETE--Beijing, 28 Mar (XINHUA)--At noon on 27 March, a tall young woman in a red jacket appeared at the entrance of the dining room at the quarters of the Hubei delegation attending the third session of the Sixth NPC. "Han Aiping!" shouted someone. People there then gathered around Han Aiping, vied to shake hands with her, and congratulated her. She was home so soon. The day before yesterday, people saw Han on TV when she won the women's singles title in an intense competition during the British Open Badminton Championship Tournament. The lunch began. Hubei Provincial Governor Huang Zhizhen and Han Ningfu, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, asked Han to sit at their table. They asked her if she was comfortable and kept helping her to the food. ["Newsletter" by the Central People's Broadcasting Station reporter Chen Liansheng and XINHUA reporter Tang Xiaoke: "Our Champion Is Home!"] [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0155 GMT 28 Mar 85 OW]

GUANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING--The 13th meeting of the 6th regional people's congress standing committee concluded in Nanning yesterday afternoon. At the concluding session, the participants unanimously adopted a decision on convening the third session of the sixth regional people's congress and approved appointments and dismissals. The meeting appointed (Wei Anji) deputy secretary general of the regional people's congress standing committee and director of the committee's general office. (Liu Mulin) was appointed deputy secretary general of the standing committee. (Luo Maogan) was appointed deputy director of the standing committee's finance and economics committee. (Liu Delin) was appointed a member of the same committee. (He Youjia) was appointed director of the regional agricultural commission. (He Jicai) was appointed director of the regional agriculture, animal husbandry, and fisheries department. Zhong Feng, vice chairman of the standing committee, presided and made a speech. Also present were chairman Huang Rong and vice chairmen Li Yindan, Lin Kewu, Shi Zhaotang, Ye Fusun, Wei Zhangping, Gan Guaiyi, and 34 committee members. The meeting decided that the third session of the sixth regional people's congress will be convened in Nanning in late April. [Text] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Mar 85 HK]

HUBEI 'REFORM THROUGH LABOR' CONGRESS--Some 300 prisoners from the province's prisons and reform-through-labor institutions this morning happily attended the provincial congress of activists in reform through labor. This was an unprecedented meeting. Prominent Chinese educationals and social activists,

such as Gao Shiqi, (Wu Yunbo), (Xin Jingxiu) and (Fei Lulu); Zhang Haide, outstanding Communist Party member; Zhu Boru, pacesetter in learning from Lei Feng; and (Wang Suhua), pacesetter in invigorating China through studying, sent congratulatory messages and letters to the congress. Under the influence of the party's policy, the 300 prisoners have been very active in laboring. Realizing their errors and showing repentance, they have made remarkable achievements in making a fresh start and have even received awards. At the congress these prisoners will be commended and given awards. [Text] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Mar 85 HK]

HUNAN SECOND-STAGE RECTIFICATION—The provincial CPC committee held its second meeting on second-stage party rectification from 17 to 20 March. The meeting stressed: The party committees at all levels must seriously study and implement the spirit of the conference on second-stage party rectification convened by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and regard cracking down on new malpractices, strengthening party spirit and discipline, and stimulating and ensuring reform as the focal points in second-stage party rectification in the province. Continual efforts must be made to carry out this work in greater depth. Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong delivered a report at the meeting. Xiong Qingquan, Jiao Linyi, Huang Daoqi, and Shi Xinshan made speeches. On 19 March, Comrade Mao Zhiyong put forward three views on how to correct new unhealthy practices: 1) Enhance and unify understanding. 2) Organize forces to carry out serious investigation and handling of cadres. 3) Strengthen party discipline and conduct education for the party members in party spirit, style, and discipline, and in the program of serving the people wholeheartedly. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 21 Mar 85]

HUNAN COLLEGE STUDENTS, POSTGRADUATES—In order to reform the job assignment system of college students and postgraduates and lure more talented people to build Hunan, the provincial CPC committee and government today set up 5 teams consisting of 32 cadres from the provincial CPC committee organization and propaganda departments, the provincial education department, the provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee, the Provincial Science and Technology Commission, and the Provincial Labor and Personnel Bureau and will dispatch them to Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Wuhan, and Xian to hold discussions with institutes of higher learning in these cities on job assignments of college students and postgraduates, so as to bring into full play the important role of college students and postgraduates in Hunan in carrying out economic construction. The provincial CPC committee and government demand that all departments at various levels strengthen their leadership over job assignments for college students and graduate students and the work of luring talented people to the province, highly value the suggestions put forth by the concerned colleges and universities on the job assignments of graduates, and properly relate the professional knowledge of graduates with their job assignments. It is necessary to cancel intermediate procedures in job assignments of graduates and assign them to jobs once and for all. Schools should directly assign their students to the units which need them. [Excerpts] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Mar 85]

JFK:CM (11-000)
16 April 1985

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU MEETING ON PARTY ORGANIZATIONAL BUILDING

HK240357 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The organization department of the provincial CPC committee held a forum on the party's organizational building from 20 to 23 March. The meeting demanded that party organizations at all levels spur the party's organizational building and reform.

The meeting conveyed the spirit of the forum held by the organization department of the CPC Central Committee on recruiting intellectuals into the party, summed up and exchanged experiences in party recruitment last year, and looked into the question of how to solve better the difficulties of outstanding intellectuals in joining the party. The meeting also studied how to strengthen the party's organizational building to meet the new situation, to ensure the smooth progress of reforms of the urban and rural economic structure and fulfill the four modernizations.

The meeting held: We should strive to basically solve by year-end the difficulties of outstanding intellectuals in joining the party. At the same time we must recruit into the party large numbers of advanced young people from industry and communications, finance and trade, and the rural areas, so as to continually increase the youth force in the party.

The meeting pointed out: To do a good job in party recruitment work, we must further eliminate leftist and outdated concepts, change historical prejudices, and establish the correct concept of respecting knowledge and talent. We must be enthusiastically concerned for the political progress of intellectuals. We must absolutely not permit intellectuals who meet the criteria for party membership to be shut out.

The meeting pointed out: To meet the needs of economic reform, we must further strengthen the building of grassroots rural party organizations and do a good job in education for rural party members.

CSO: 4005/708

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN OPENS REFORM THROUGH LABOR SCHOOL

HK181218 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The province's second school for reform through labor prisoners, (Qiming) School in Kunming City, officially opened yesterday morning at the Yunnan Provincial No 1 Prison.

Zhao Tingguang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, (Meng Qi) and (Zhao Weidi), deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC politics and law committee, and responsible persons from the departments concerned attended the opening ceremony and made an inspection of the teaching equipment and instruments of the school.

Comrade Zhao Tingguang delivered a speech at the opening ceremony. He said: Ours is a socialist country and a people's country, which should be built by the people. Therefore, every one must learn politics to raise his political consciousness and learn culture and technology to upgrade his skills to build the motherland. As for reform-through-labor prisoners who have committed crimes, it is all the more necessary for them to study. Now the government has set up a new school to provide them with learning facilities. They must build up confidence and be determined to study hard, and, through study and reform, abandon the things which endanger socialism and the people's interests and transform themselves into people who have socialist morality and are useful to the four modernizations.

(Qiming) School in Kunming City was set up by the provincial No 1 prison. The purpose of setting up this school is, on the premise of punishing criminals and keeping them under surveillance, to remold their ideology, rectify their bad habits, mould their temperament, teach them scientific, cultural, and technological knowledge, and gradually transform the vast majority of them into the people who possess culture, know technology, observe discipline, abide by the law, and are useful to the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/708

SOUTHWEST REGION

ZHANG ZHIXIU MEETS GUIZHOU PROVINCIAL GROUP LEADERS

HK190427 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] After completing activities of conveying greetings and appreciation to PLA units attached to Yunnan, the provincial group returned to Guiyang yesterday morning.

During its visit to Yunnan, the provincial group conveyed to the frontier guards the greetings of the province's party and government at various levels, as well as people of various nationalities. The group also introduced the province's achievements in the four modernizations, as well as the situation of the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs. The group also repeatedly held forums for cadres and [word indistinct] from the province on extending greetings and appreciations, at which the group solicited their suggestions on the work of, and encouraged them to feel at ease at, building and defending the border.

During the visit, the provincial group was warmly received by the frontier guards and fighters, who introduced to the group their combat achievements, and the heroic deeds of the units. In addition, the frontier guards thanked the province for its support and concern.

On the eve of the provincial group's departure, Zhang Zhixiu, commander of Kunming Military Region, and other leading comrades met the leadership of the provincial group.

CSO: 4005

SOUTHWEST REGION

LI XIANNIAN RECEIVES GUIZHOU PARTY, GOVERNMENT LEADERS

HK211428 Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] While inspecting Guizhou, President Li Xiannian cordially received responsible persons of our provincial party, government, and army and all democratic parties and personages of all quarters. He and all of them attended a literature and art performance. Accompanied by Ji Pengfei, state councillor, President Li received them in the Chengdu Hall.

Those received included members of the provincial CPC committee Standing Committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial CPPCC committee Standing Committee, and the Guizhou Military District CPC Committee Standing Committee; representatives of retired elderly cadres; responsible persons of all mass organizations, all democratic parties, all departments, offices, committees, and bureaus at the provincial level; universities, colleges, large factories and mines; and the Guiyang City party, government and army; and some model workers, young shock workers, and 8 March red-banner pacesetters, totaling over 900 people.

After attending the literature and art performance, accompanied by responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee including Chi Biqing, Zhu Houze, and Su Gang, President Li and Comrade Ji Pengfei went up to the stage to cordially shake hands with the literature and art workers and had a photograph taken with all of them.

CSO: 4005/708

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN CHANGES TWO PREFECTURES TO CITIES UNDER PROVINCE

HK191048 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] To suit the new situation in reform of the economic structure and to give play to the role of key cities, with the approval of the State Council, our province has recently abolished two prefectures--Leshan and Neijiang--and set up two cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government--Leishan and Neijiang.

Leishan City has been promoted to a city at the prefectural level. The administrative division comprising the former Leshan City and the Jinkouhe industrial and agricultural district is the administrative division of Leshan City. The Jinkouhe industrial and agricultural district has been changed to Jinkouhe District in Leshan City. Leshan City has set up the city's central district, Wutongqiao District, Shawan District, and Jinkouhe District; and 11 counties, including Renshou, Meishan, Qianwei, Jingyan, Emei, Jiajiang, Hongya, Pengshan, Muchuan, Qingshen, and Danleng. Two Yi Autonomous Counties, including Ebian and Mabian, in the former Leshan Prefecture have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Leishan City Government.

Neijiang City has been promoted to a city at the prefectural level and has set up the city's central district. The administrative division of the former Neijiang City is the administrative division of Neijiang City's central district. Eight counties, including Neijiang, Lezhi, Anyue, Weiyuan, Zizhong, Ziyang, Jianyuang and Longchang, in the former Neijiang Prefecture have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Neijiang City Government.

CSO: 4005/708

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

SICHUAN DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMITTEE--According to SICHUAN RIBAO, from 11 to 17 March, the provincial discipline inspection committee held a meeting in Mianzhu County on exchanging experiences in grasping party style and promoting reforms. The meeting pointed out that discipline inspection committee at all levels in the province must vigorously support and actively participate in reforms, conduct investigations and study in the practice of reforms, treat correction of new malpractices as the current central task, promote and ensure the healthy development of reforms by correcting malpractices in a practical manner. Wang Yichun, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC discipline inspection committee, delivered a summation speech. Responsible comrades from relevant departments of the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission attended the meeting and delivered speeches. [Text] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Mar 85]

CSO: 4005/708

NORTH REGION

ADMINISTRATION, STUDENTS DEVELOP CLOSER TIES

OW232004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--The presidents of the students union of the 17 main universities in Beijing have been co-opted onto their college administrative committees.

BEIJING DAILY and the CHINESE YOUTH NEWS praised this move on Friday as being an effective means of bringing the leaders of these institutions into closer touch with their students.

At Beijing University, for instance, students' President Liu Nengyuan attended this month's meeting of the administrative committee.

He can also attend meetings chaired by the university president when students affairs are discussed. This also applies to student leaders at the other 16 universities.

A regular briefing on educational and administrative reforms at the universities will also be given to the students by senior officials, who will also attend the monthly meetings of the students unions.

Qinghua University chiefs have met their students union each semester over the past 2 years. The university also provided a "special line" telephone number, through which students can voice their suggestions and criticisms.

CSO: 4000/165

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN: NI ZHIFU MEETS WITH NPC DELEGATION

SK250600 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] NPC deputies staying in the Tianjin electoral area began to inspect the municipal work on 11 March. The National CPPCC Committee members staying in Tianjin also participated in the inspection tour. Ni Zhifu, secretary of the municipal CPC committee; Zhang Zaiwang, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC committee and chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee; and Li Ruihuan, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC committee and mayor, visited the NPC deputies and the National CPPCC Committee members.

Ni Zhifu said: It is good to arrange for the NPC deputies and the National CPPCC Committee members to inspect Tianjin and to realize its work within a certain period of time. He suggested that the scope of inspection and observation be broadened so that the NPC deputies and CPPCC committee members can comprehensively understand the work of Tianjin and put forward suggestions and criticism to improve its work.

Zhang Zaiwang pointed out: Organizing the NPC deputies and the National CPPCC Committee members to inspect Tianjin is a great stimulation for the municipal work, a good promoter for the work of the municipal people's congress and the municipal CPPCC committee, and an effective measure for carrying out education on democracy and the legal system among the masses. He expressed the hope that they would complete their inspection activities successfully.

On behalf of the municipal government, Li Ruihuan welcomed the suggestions and criticism put forward by the NPC deputies and National CPPCC Committee members. He said: During the past year, we have scored certain achievements in our work under the leadership of the municipal CPC committee. We have also met with some difficulties. I hope that all deputies and CPPCC committee members will put forward their views, opinions, suggestions, and criticism without reserve in order to improve our government work.

On 11 March, deputies and CPPCC Committee members heard a report by Vice Mayor Nie Bichu on Tianjin's implementation of the national economic and social development plan and other reports by responsible persons of the relevant municipal departments on the implementation of the financial budget, the reform of the economic structure, and the situation in the economic and technical development zone.

CSO: 4005/720

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL: CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

SK270425 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The 10th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th regional CPPCC committee opened in Hohhot this morning. The major items on the agenda of this meeting are: Examine the summary of the work done by the regional CPPCC Committee in 1984 and the major points of the work for 1985; listen to the report made by the regional people's government concerning the region's economic structure reform; listen to the report on the experience exchange meeting on the regional CPPCC work; examine the motions concerning the convocation of the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth Regional CPPCC Committee; and relay the guidelines of the forum on the motions work of the National CPPCC Committee.

Han Ming, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting. At this morning's plenary meeting, Chen Bingyu, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, delivered a report on the summary of the work done by the regional CPPCC committee in 1984 and on the major points of the work for 1985.

At the plenary meeting held on the afternoon of 26 March, Zhou Rongchang, chairman of the regional economic commission, made a report on the regional economic structure reform. Attending this afternoon's meeting were Naqinshuangheer, Yun Zhaoguang, and Baoyanbatu, vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee. Attending the meeting as observers were responsible persons of the United Front Work Department of the regional CPC committee; responsible persons of various league and city CPPCC committees; and responsible persons of various democratic parties.

CSO: 4005/720

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI COMMENTS ON LITERARY WORK

HK260318 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 85 p 1

["Special" report by XINHUA reporter Shi Guiping [4258 0964 1627]: "Zhou Hui, Secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee, Meets Nei Monggol Writers Attending the Fourth Congress of Chinese Writers' Association and Other Writers"]

[Text] When recently meeting with some writers and Nei Monggol delegates to the fourth congress of the Chinese Writers' Association, Zhou Hui, secretary of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, called on the writers to go deep into the fascinating reality of life, to depict the spiritual image of the people of all nationalities in the current reform, to reflect the new-type relations between different nationalities in which "none can proceed without others," to present the tremendous changes currently under way on the ancient Nei Monggol grasslands, and to write some good works which can well match the great times. During the meeting Zhou Hui also presented his opinions on several questions concerning literary writing.

"Scar literature" [shang hen wen hue 0281 4024 2429 1331] must make new breakthroughs and play a more active role in thoroughly negating the "Great Cultural Revolution." The 10-year catastrophe has seriously affected the people's minds, and thus has naturally given rise to some literary works that reflect their experiences in the special historical conditions. "Scar literature" has played an active role in exposing the 10-year catastrophe. However, was cannot always stick on scars--shedding tears all the time is nonconstructive at any rate. Our Chinese nation is now entering a great era of embarking on a new takeoff, and new breakthroughs should be made under the new circumstances. A literary work will be regarded as a good one if it can make good use of the form of literature to show the social origins of the 10 years of internal disorder and to draw a lesson from this experience in light of historical materialist viewpoints, thus inspiring the masses of people to look forward and to engage in the four modernizations. Immortal works are bound to arise to record a country's and a nation's setbacks and sufferings. Now that a good situation has emerged in the art and literary circles, our writers and artists should not stick to historical issues all the time but should treasure the unity among them. It is necessary to follow the principle of "great drive, great unity, and great prosperity" set forth by Comrade Hu Yaobang.

Writers should be encouraged to carry forward the "spirit of self-struggle." We used to despise the "spirit of self-struggle" and regard it as something related to the "subjective fighting spirit" or the "struggle for personal fame and interests." Can a writer achieve anything without a hardworking spirit? Can we find any great literary work which is not the product of repeated revisions and refinement? No one can write immortal works without working hard. In fact, "self-struggle" is not completely aimed at personal goals. Can a writer nurse deep feelings toward the party's cause and the fiery struggle of the masses if he takes only personal interests into consideration? Can such a writer discover themes reflecting the spirit of the time? And can he always keep up his struggle spirit? In my opinion, writers who observe the party's guideline and the principle of serving the people should be allowed to preserve their "self-struggling" spirit. Only in this way can they write good works.

Our writers should immerse themselves among the people of all nationalities to listen to the latter's appeals, wishes, and demands and to reflect the new achievements they have made in reform. Economic prosperity will inevitably bring about prosperity in literary creation. Our Nei Monggol region was an area of 1.2 million square kilometers; we have grassland, forests, coal mines, and farmland, and we have nearly 20 million hardworking people of different nationalities who are engaging in creative labor. I hope that our writers, artists, and literary workers with high aspirations will go deep among our people, be concerned for the latter and their livelihood, and live and work together with them. By doing so our writers and artists will surely be able to produce brilliant works, poems, dramas, and films, and thus bring about a blooming of literary creation in the autonomous region.

At the Fourth Congress of the Chinese Writers' Association, the central leading comrades voiced their hope that our writers will bravely emancipate their minds, more enthusiastically devote their wisdom and talents, try harder to keep up with the times, step up their efforts, and have a stronger sense of mission. There is a limit to one's life; therefore one must make good use of one's time to write good works. Our leaders at all levels must be more liberal and should avoid imposing too rigid restrictions on writers and artists. Of course, the expansion of the freedom for literary creation also sets higher demands on our writers, and requires them to conscientiously go deep among the masses, to serve the people, to serve socialism, and to give fuller play to their initiative in literary creation.

CSO: 4005/720

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL: ZHOU HUI ADDRESSES MEETING ON SPORTS

SK310456 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] On the morning of 28 March, Comrade Zhou Hui, secretary of the regional CPC committee, gave a speech at the plenary meeting of the regional physical culture and sports commission. He stressed: All sportsmen, coaches, and sports workers of various nationalities in the region should have ideals and aspirations, study modestly, be brave in struggling, and advance more quickly in order to score greater achievements and produce more heroes.

Comrade Zhou Hui said: In building socialism with Chinese features and carrying out economic construction and the four modernizations program, we must have healthy and strong physiques. Sports is a scientific subject. To develop sports and strengthen people's physiques, we must integrate the all-people sports activities with specialized sports.

He said: At present, the situation in all spheres in the region is very good. The situation on the sports front is also good. We have both successes and gaps, but this is unimportant. Gaps will narrow as long as we have aspirations and [words indistinct] is carried out smoothly. We must build a bridge, pave the way, and struggle rigorously.

Comrade Zhou Hui called on all regional sports workers of various nationalities to promote the fine traditions, study modestly from books and practice, and from neighborhoods, and learn the fighting spirit of the women's volleyball team of China. He urged them to foster lofty communist ideals, observe strict discipline, and have a high sense of unity. He called on them to struggle rigorously, and to train themselves painstakingly, in order to achieve all-round development morally, intellectually, and physically.

Comrade Zhou Hui said: The regional CPC committee and government have been concerned about sports activities. I hope all you comrades will redouble your efforts. We will serve as good cheering squads and build bridges and pave the way along with you. We will struggle together with you. Nei Monggol's sports have a bright future.

Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the region, also spoke at the meeting. He called on the new leading bodies of

the regional physical culture and sports commission to advance all work with all-out efforts and create a new situation on the sports front. He urged them to be more united, mobilize the enthusiasm of all quarters, strive to make reform of sports work successful, implement all policies, show concern for the broad masses of sportsmen and coaches in their political and daily lives, and attend to education on ideals and discipline.

CS0: 4005/720

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

TIANJIN FORMER VICE MAYOR DECEASED--Comrade Song Jingui, member of the former municipal CPC committee's secretariate and former vice mayor of the municipality, died at 0910 on 15 March after failing to respond to the long medical treatment. He had been long and seriously ill since the persecution committed by the "gang of four". He was 72 years old. The funeral committee for the death of Comrade Song Jingyi was established and has begun funeral preparations. [Text] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 85 p 1 SK]

NEI MONGGOL HETAO UNIVERSITY--With the approval of the Nei Monggol Regional Government, Bayannur League decided to establish Hetao University. It is a new university financed by the local government; large and middle-sized enterprises and units; administrative units, enterprises and establishments of various leagues, banner, counties, cities, townships, sumu and towns; and donations. [Summary] [Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 85 p 1 SK]

'CHERISHING INTELLECTUALS' URGED--Beijing, 27 Mar (XINHUA)--At the conference on work toward intellectuals held in Beijing 26 March, Li Ximing, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, said: Political cadres who are intellectuals themselves must set an example all the more in cherishing talents by creating a fine environment for using talented people. Li Ximing continued: The use of talented people is the key to the success or failure of the reform of the economic structure, and the fundamental guarantee of realizing the four modernizations. Particularly the political cadres who are intellectuals themselves must be aware of this point. They must not think that everything will go off without a hitch, since they have solved some problems which were left over from history for the intellectuals, and improved their working and studying conditions. To genuinely implement the policy toward intellectuals, we must see to it that talented people are fully utilized, and their talents fully brought into play. Li Ximing stressed: The political work cadres who are intellectuals themselves must attach importance to the party's cause, place the party's interests above everything else, strive to make friends with the intellectuals, and enable talented people to be used and promoted. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 27 Mar 85 OW]

NEI MONGGOL CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING--The 10th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th regional CPPCC committee ended in Hohhot on the afternoon of 29 March. In addition to hearing the relevant reports and relays, the meeting also discussed and adopted the summary of the work done by the regional CPPCC

committee in 1984, the major points concerning work for 1985, the motion concerning the convocation of the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth Regional CPPCC Committee, and the ideas of the general office of the regional CPPCC committee on readjusting some sections and offices. After full discussions and consultations, additional members were elected and a proposed namelist of standing committee members adopted. The meeting also adopted items regarding personnel exchanges. Chen Bingyu, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting held on 29 March, and delivered a speech. Naqinshuangheer, Han Ming, Baoyanbatu, and Yun Zhaoguang, vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee, attended the meeting. The meeting decided on 29 March that the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth Regional CPPCC Committee will be held in Hohhot in late April of this year. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/720

NORTHEAST REGION

REPORT ON HEILONGJIANG MALPRACTICES, SECOND-STAGE RECTIFICATION

SK230551 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] The provincial second-stage party rectification work conference, which concluded today, noted that during the second-stage party rectification period, our province should emphasize correcting new malpractices, which is a key task, comprehensively fulfill the party rectification tasks, and consolidate and develop the province's excellent political and economic situation.

This afternoon, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke at the conference. He stressed: During the second-stage party rectification, we should place emphasis on correcting new malpractices, enhancing party spirit and strengthening discipline, and carry them out successfully.

Li Lian said: The new malpractices as specified by the CPC Central Committee also exist in our province at varying degrees. In some cases, the situations are rather serious. To put it briefly, the malpractices are manifested in 10 fields. First, party and government organs and cadres have engaged in business and run enterprises. Second, commodity prices have been raised arbitrarily. Third, money and materials have been issued recklessly. Fourth, public funds have been used to give feasts and presents, which are all the more extravagant than before. Fifth, lotteries have been issued arbitrarily, and so have the reward coupons which go with sales of commodities. Sixth, wages have been raised without permission. Seventh, people have engaged in fraud, superficial acts, and formalism. Eighth, cadres have been promoted rashly. Ninth, unhealthy tabloids have been issued. Tenth, fees have been charged at will, funds exacted, and fines collected.

Li Lian pointed out: All the malpractices are carried out under the signboard of reform. People abuse their authority and take advantage of reform to gain profit. This is a characteristic of the malpractices. If we are to correct the new malpractices, the whole party should pay attention to them, and party committees at various levels should take the responsibility. From the province down to prefectures, cities and counties, and from party and government organs down to enterprises and institutes, efforts should be made to check the malpractices at each level, and correct them simultaneously. They should be dealt with whenever investigations are completed. Any persons, proven with irrefutable facts to have engaged in malpractices, should be sternly dealt with in line with party discipline and state law no matter how senior or how high their positions are.

Li Lian stressed: When correcting malpractices, we should clarify the following four situations. First, there are people who follow the general trend to engage

in malpractices because they do not know the bounds of policies. As long as they clarify the bounds of policies, they can fairly easily correct the malpractices. However, the case of a small number of people who change their signboards to covertly engage in business and run enterprises is quite different. Second, there are people who commit mistakes in their work because they fail to clearly understand the purpose and the steps of reform. In such a case, we should help these people correct their mistakes and sum up experiences and lessons. Third, there are people who take advantage of reform to damage the interests of the state and the consumers and line their own pockets. Such cases should be investigated and handled one by one, and those involved should be educated when their offenses are light, or be punished according to party and administrative discipline and laws when their offenses are serious. Whatever their offenses are, they must never be allowed to achieve any economic gains. Fourth, there are people who refuse to enforce orders or prohibitions, and act wilfully. Such people should be punished sternly no matter what malpractice they are engaged in.

Li Lian urged: Party organizations at all levels throughout the province should educate party members with party spirit, party style, and party discipline. Units participating in either the second- or first-stage party rectification should devote a certain period to organizing party members to study the guidelines of the second-stage party rectification conferences of the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee. Units at which party rectification has been concluded should regard correcting new malpractices, enhancing party spirit and strengthening discipline as a key to consolidating and developing the achievements of party rectification. Units where party rectification has not been concluded should place emphasis on correcting new malpractices, enhancing party spirit and strengthening discipline, and persist in high quality in party rectification from the beginning to the end. In this way, party members will firmly foster lofty communist ideals, persistently uphold the socialist orientation, further bear in mind the purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, adhere to the principles for inner-party political life, and conscientiously strengthen party discipline.

Comrade Li Lian emphasized that leading cadres at various levels should participate in and give guidance to party rectification, and strengthen and readjust leading bodies. He urged the leading bodies participating in the second-stage party rectification to take the initiative in being rigorously tested by participating in and leading party rectification. He said: The responsibility system should be instituted at every level. The top leaders of party committees and leading party groups should devote a considerable long period and energy to party rectification. In addition, a deputy secretary of every party committee and leading party group should be assigned to attend to party rectification on a full-time basis. In this way, party rectification can be carried out successfully.

CSO: 4005/701

THIRD SESSION OF FIFTH LIAONING PROVINCIAL CPPCC ENDS

SK230446 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] After meeting for 7 days, the Third Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC concluded in Shenyang City on the afternoon of 22 March. Chen Enfeng, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the closing ceremony of the session.

The session heard the opening speech delivered by Wang Kuncheng, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; the work report given by Song Li, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, on behalf of the CPPCC Standing Committee; and the report given by (Ayingga), vice chairman of the motions work committee under the provincial CPPCC committee, with regard to the disposition of motions. Members attending the session were present as observers at the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. The session also heard the report given by Governor Quan Shuren with regard to government work; the report on the implementation of the 1984 plans for the national economy and social development; the report on the 1985 work arrangements, the financial final accounts; and financial budget estimates; the report on relaying the spirit of the national work conference on science and technology; the report on the principle and policy adopted for dealing with the affairs of Taiwan and on the situation prevailing in the work in this regard, and the report on the principle and guideline in enforcing the open-door policy and introducing outside advanced technology.

Through earnest discussions, members attending the session unanimously approved the resolution on the work report of the provincial CPPCC Standing Committee and the resolution on the report of disposition of motions. They unanimously expressed satisfaction with the work done by the provincial CPPCC Standing Committee in the period since the second session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, and put forward a great many proposals, opinions, and criticisms favorable to the work of the party and the government.

During the session, 219 motions of various categories were collected. At the closing ceremony of the session, Song Li, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered a speech, in which he stated: At present, the supervisory role of the CPPCC committee is by no means becoming smaller and smaller; on the contrary, it is growing larger and larger. Only by making the best use of the role under the comprehensive progress in all fields, by changing the former workstyle and viewpoint, and by doing a good job in truly bringing into full play the role of political consultation and democratic supervision will the CPPCC work certainly have bright prospects.

NORTHEAST REGION

JPRS-CPS-85-036
16 April 1985

QIANG XIAOCHU LAMENTS (LI CHENGKUN'S) DEATH

SK220233 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Excerpt] After failing to respond to medical treatment, Comrade (Li Chengkun), a faithful fighter for communism, former secretary of the Changchun City CPC Committee, chairman of the city people's congress Standing Committee, member of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPPCC committee, and a retired cadre, died of illness at the age of 75 on 16 March 1985. In accordance with Comrade (Li Chengkun's) will, funeral arrangements were made in a simple manner.

Visiting the funeral parlor of the No 1 Clinical Hospital under the Bethune Medicine University on the morning of 21 March to pay last respects to Comrade (Li Chengkun's) remains were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial discipline inspection committee, the provincial Military District, the PLA units stationed in Changchun, the Changchun City CPC Committee, the city people's congress Standing Committee, the city government, the city CPPCC committee, the city discipline inspection committee and the Changchun military sub-district, including Qiang Xiaochu, Zhang Gensheng, Gao Di, Wang Daren, Yu Lin, Yu Ke, Song Jiehan, Liu Yunzhao, Zhang Fengqi, (Yue Lin), (Meng Tiezhi), (Liu Cunren), Xiao Chun and Chen Zhenkang); Comrade (Li Chengkun's) relatives and friends, and representatives of cadres and people of all circles. Presenting wreaths were provincial and Changchun City leading organs and relevant departments outside the province. Also presenting wreaths were Comrade (Li Chengkun's) friends, including Bo Yibo and Hong Xuezhi.

CSO: 4005/701

NORTHEAST REGION

QIANG XIAOCHU PAYS LAST RESPECT TO CPC MEMBER

SK230445 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Comrade Xu Shouxuan, member of the CPC, Standing Committee member of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, chairman of the Jilin Provincial Committee of the China Democratic League, vice chairman of the Fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and deputy to the Sixth Jilin Provincial People's Congress, died of illness in Changchun at 1219 on 18 March 1985 at the age of 84. At 0900 this morning, more than 300 people from various circles of the province and Changchun City gathered with deep grief at the funeral room of the hospital of the Bethune Medical College to pay their last respects to Comrade Xu Shouxuan's remains. Sending wreaths to the meeting were the national CPPCC committee, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the provincial CPC committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial discipline inspection commission, the provincial committee of the China Democratic League, and Comrades Shi Liang, Zhu Xuefan, Hu Yuzhi, Wang Kunlun, Fei Xiaotong, Wang Enmao, Qiang Xiaochu, Wang Daren, Yu Ke, Zhao Xiu, Li Diping, and Zhang Shiyong. Amid funeral music, people paid their last respects to Comrade Xu Shouxuan's remains, and extended sympathy to his family members. They included Qiang Xiaochu, Zhang Gensheng, Gao Di, Zhao Xiu, Wang Daren, Li Diping, Yu Lin, Yu Ke, Song Jiehan, Zhang Fengqi, Geng Yuelun, Guan Mengjue, Cai Qiyun, Zhu Jinghang, (Yan Hongchen), Xiao Chun, Chen Zhenkang, Song Renyuan, Zhao Tianye, Mu Lin, Zhang Kaijin, Chen Hong, as well as responsible comrades of the Heilongjiang Provincial Committee of the China Democratic League and the Liaoyang City CPC Committee who made a special trip here to extend condolences.

CSO: 4005/701

NORTHEAST REGION

GUO FENG AT LIAONING MEETING ON LITERARY AND ART WORK

SK200324 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC committee held a Standing Committee meeting on 16 February. Comrade Guo Feng presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were Dai Suli, Sun Weiben, Xu Shaofu, Wang Guangzhong, Zhang Tiejun, Chen Suzhi, Ge Xifang, and Shen Xianhui. Attending the meeting as observers were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee office, the propaganda department, the provincial planning commission, the provincial cultural department, the provincial writers' association, the provincial literary and art federation, and press units. The meeting heard a report on the situation in literary and art work and suggestions on the future work by the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee. The provincial writers' association delivered a brief report on the provincial guidelines of the fourth national representatives' meeting of writers' associations. After conscientiously listening to the reports, Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC committee thoroughly discussed the situation in Liaoning's literary and art work and the literary and art work ahead.

The meeting held that Liaoning has made achievements in literary and art creation and Liaoning's literary and art creation is in keeping with the comprehensive development of economic undertakings. However, we must understand that the current literary and art creation and performances still have a long way to go to meet the urgent demands of the masses. Rural cultural facilities are comparatively backward. We neglected to solve these problems in the past. From now on, we must pay attention to solving them. We should simultaneously attend to economic construction and cultural undertakings.

Party committees at all levels, propaganda departments, writers' associations and literary and art federations should conscientiously eliminate the "leftist" manifestation. The literary and art front should find out where the "leftist" manifestation lies and determine its failure to implement the policy towards intellectuals. We must link the elimination of "leftist" ideology with party rectification.

The subjects of literary and art creation should cover a wide range of fields and have Liaoning's and northeastern characteristics. Comrades of literary and art circles should be inspired with enthusiasm to make progress in literary and art creation. Good chances will be forfeited if we give too much consideration. With its actual strength, our province should fully use our existing strength in performances to improve our TV programs.

We should conduct the reform of the economic structure as well as the reform of literary and art work. We must emancipate our minds to conduct reforms. Literary and art organizations should gradually improve service quality and eliminate the idea of waiting for, relying on, and asking for state subsidies. The literary and art fronts should adopt correct policies, arouse the masses, and overcome all difficulties.

Cultivating talented personnel is a major measure for enlivening literary and art creation. Literary and art circles should attend to the construction of the third echelon and adopt various forms and ways to cultivate talented personnel. The literary and art fronts should attend to the construction of the ranks of both specialized and sparetime literary and art workers. Literary and art workers should look to reality to understand and represent the new life well.

Party committees at all levels should strengthen leadership over literary and art work, conscientiously implement the guidelines of the "congratulatory speech" of the central authority, eliminate the "leftist" influence, and get rid of the simple method of administrative leadership, and simultaneously must not use the way of leading economic work to manage literary and art work. We should lead literary and art work in accordance with the law of literary and art development.

From now on, the provincial CPC committee should hold a discussion meeting on literary and art work at least once a year. In between, the Standing Committee should hold office meetings to discussing problems if there are any urgent ones.

CSO: 4005/680

NORTHEAST REGION

REPORT ON LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

Session Opens

SK170432 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Report on the opening of the third session of the Sixth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress on 16 March--recorded]

[Excerpts] The Sixth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress [as heard] is held ceremoniously in Shenyang, capital of the province, in March, a beautiful season full of vitality when all things on earth come back to life. More than 800 people's deputies from all over the province had gathered happily at the Liaoning People's Theater by about 1400. Now the deputies are entering the hall. Beaming with smiles, they are talking cheerfully about the happy events taking place in the year of reform. During the session, they will examine and discuss the reports on the work of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee and the work of the provincial government, and discuss ways to accelerate the province's restructuring of the economy and the major principles and policies for mobilizing the 36 million people of the province to create a new situation in all fields of work.

The executive chairmen for today's session have already mounted the rostrum. They are Guo Feng, Dai Suli, Zhang Zhengde, Xu Shaofu, Li Tao, Xie Huangtian, Wu Zijie, Zhao Shi, Fu Zhonghai, Tang Hongguang, Gu Jingxin, Liu Zenghao, Liu Peng, Feng Yousong, Yang Chiyin, Zhou Lin, and Huang Chuiliu. Present at today's session as nonvoting delegates are Wang Guangzhong, Sun Qi and Peng Xiangsong, vice governors of the province. Others specially invited to attend as nonvoting delegates include Huang Oudong and Song Li, members of the Central Advisory Commission; and Zhang Xincun, Zhang Tiejun, Zhu Chuan, Zhang Qingtai, Tan Liren, Zhao Qi and Wang Jiyuan. Zhang Wu, Ding Jianrui and Liu Dongfan, leading comrades of the Shenyang Military Region and the Liaoning Provincial Military District, also are attending as nonvoting delegates. Members to the third session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee are also present at today's session as nonvoting delegates. At 1430, the session opens. Comrade Zhang Zhengde presides over the session.

Governor Quan Shuren has prepared a government work report at the session on behalf of the provincial government.

Comrade Quan Shuren's government work report is divided into four parts: 1) the situation of 1984; 2) the tasks for the economic work for 1985, 3) strengthening the socialist spiritual civilization, and 4) strengthening the building of government organs.

At the session, deputies will also hear a report given by Zhu Jiazhen, chairman of the provincial planning commission, on the fulfillment of the province's 1984 plans for economic and social development and the arrangements for the 1985 plans, and a report of Zhang Min, director of the provincial financial department, on the province's 1984 final accounts and 1985 projected budget.

Session Concludes

SK220229 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] After satisfactorily fulfilling all projected tasks, the Third Session of the Sixth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress successfully concluded in Shenyang this afternoon. During the 6-day session, deputies to the congress session fully exercised their rights entrusted by the Constitution to conscientiously discuss and examine the report on the work of the provincial people's government and some other reports. Focusing on the subject of supporting the reform, promoting the four modernizations, vitalizing Liaoning, serving the whole country, and moving towards the world, these deputies carried forward democracy, and freely raised many important motions, and valuable opinions. This will play an important role in promoting the province's reform and construction.

The executive chairmen for the closing ceremony were Guo Feng, Zhang Zhengde, Xu Shaofu, Zhao Shi, Tang Hongguang, Gu Jingxin, Liu Peng, Feng Yousong, Wang Danbo, Xu Xi, (Liu Zuowu), (Fan Ziran), (Wei Zhong), and Yang Chiyin. Among the executive members present at the ceremony were Xie Huangtian, Wu Zijie, Fu Zhonghai, and Liu Zenghao. Also attending were Huang Oudong, member of the Central Advisory Commission; and Quan Shuren, Zhang Tiejun, Li Guixian, Ge Xifan, Shen Xianhui, Sun Qi, Zhang Zhiyuan, Peng Xiangsong, Zhang Xincun, Zhao Qi, and Wang Jiyuan, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government. Zhang Zhengde, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, presided over the closing ceremony.

At the ceremony, the people's deputies adopted the resolutions concerning the work report of the provincial people's government, the work report of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the report on the fulfillment of the province's 1984 plans for economic and social development and the arrangement for the 1985 plans, the report on the province's 1984 final accounts and 1985 projected budget, and the report on the work of the provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial people's procuratorate.

Comrade Zhang Zhengde gave a speech at the closing ceremony. He expressed hope that the people's deputies will conscientiously implement the guidelines of this congress session, encourage the people of all nationalities in the province to actively plunge into the reform, strive to attain the goals of struggling for the prosperity, enlivening Liaoning, serving the whole country and marching towards the world, and work hard to successfully accomplish all tasks for 1985.

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN PERSONNEL APPOINTMENTS AND DISMISSALS DECIDED

SK191403 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Namelists of personnel appointments and dismissals were adopted at the 11th Standing Committee session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress on 3 March 1985.

The session appointed Li Decheng [2621 1795 2052] as chairman of the provincial economic planning commission, Li Dechun [2621 1795 2504] as chairman of the provincial commission for foreign economic relations and trade, Huang Maochen [7806 5399 5256] as chairman of the provincial family planning commission, Wang Qing [3769 1987] as director of the provincial department of labor and personnel, Zhou Jianan [0719 0857 2809] as director of the provincial metallurgical industrial department, Wang Jiatong [3769 1367 2717] as director of the provincial engineering and electronics industrial department, Zhang Tiecheng [1728 6993 2052] as director of the provincial No 2 light industrial department, Zhu Xiquan [2612 1585 3121] as director of the provincial communications department, Wu Jingchun [0702 2529 2504] as director of the provincial cultural department, Li Sen [2621 2773] as director of the provincial department of water resources, Wang Benlu [3769 2609 6922] as director of the provincial industrial and commercial administrative bureau, and Zhang Mingpan [1728 6900 4149] as director of the provincial commodity prices bureau.

The session dismissed Wang Jie [3769 2638] from the post of chairman of the provincial planning commission, Wang Wenhua [3769 2429 5478] from the post of director of the provincial No 2 light industrial department, Zhang Mingpan [1728 6900 4149] from the post of director of the provincial textile industrial department, Han Xingpu [7281 5281 2528] from the post of director of the provincial communications department, Li Shichang [2621 4258 1603] from the post of director of the provincial cultural department, Wang Yongquan [3769 3057 3123] from the post of director of the provincial department of water resources, Zhang Yun [1728 0061] from the post of director of the provincial industrial and commercial administrative bureau, and Gao Xiang [7559 5046] from the post of director of the provincial commodity prices bureau.

CSO: 4005/680

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

JILIN DEPUTIES TO BEIJING--According to JILIN RIBAO, the provincial deputies to the Third Session of the Sixth NPC and the provincial members for the Third Session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee left Changchun City for Beijing Municipality on 22 and 23 March, respectively. Upon their departure, they were seen off by leading comrades of (?the provincial and Changchun City organs and the provincial people's congress Standing Committee), including Qiang Xiaochu. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Mar 85]

HEILONGJIANG NPC, CPPCC SESSIONS--The provincial deputies to the Third Session of the Sixth NPC and the provincial members for the Third Session of Sixth National CPPCC Committee left Harbin City by special plane for Beijing Municipality this afternoon. The two delegations held meetings on the afternoon of 22 March and the morning of 23 March, respectively. Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Chen Yunlin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, paid respective visits to these deputies and members. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Mar 85]

LIAONING SPORTS GOLD MEDALISTS--This morning, leading personnel of the provincial CPC committee received a number of provincial sportsmen who had earned good records in the recent national spring events of the marathon and power walking in the VIP room of the Liaoning gymnasium. During the reception, Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, said to the women who ran the power walking event, while patting her shoulder. You come from Teijling City; thus, your strong body must be in conformity with the meaning of your city's name--iron hill. When the girl responded to his words by nodding her head, the room resounded with joyful laughter. At the national spring events of the marathon and power walking held in mind-march, two sportsmen of our province earned world records and six participants broke the Asian records in three events. Our participants won gold medals in all five events in which sportsmen of our province competed. Among those who received these sportsmen were leading comrades from the provincial CPC committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Sun Weiben, Shen Xianhui, Zhu Chuan, Tang Hongguang, Feng Yousong, Zhang Zhiyuan, Wang Kincheng, and Yue Weichun. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Mar 85]

PANJIN CITY GOVERNMENT LEADERS--From 10 to 12 March, Panjin City held the first session of its first people's congress. The session elected Zhou Yongkang [6650 3057 1660] as mayor of city people's government, and Tian Yuguang [3944 5148 1684], Yang Weiqing [2799 4850 1987], Tao Tao [7118 3447], Li Piyi [2621 0012 3584], Liu Hongbin [0491 3163 3453], and Sun Dejin [1327 1795 6855] as vice mayors. It also elected Yang Huiyuan [2799 1920 3293] as president of the city intermediate people's court, and Qin Yaodong [4440 5069 2639] as chief procurator of the city people's procuratorate. [Excerpts] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Mar 85 p 1]

LIAONING PRIMARY EDUCATION--Liaoning Province achieved remarkable results in popularizing primary education. As of now, 81 counties (districts), accounting for 81 percent of the province's counties (districts), have reached the standard of popularization. In 1984, investigations of counties (districts), which were approved by cities and the province, showed that enrollment rate of school-age children was 98.3 percent, and the annual students' consistent attendance rate was 97.9 percent. A total of 92.7 percent of primary school graduates met the graduation standard, and 98.8 percent of the children between 13 and 15 years of age had attended schools. [Excerpts] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Mar 85 p 1 SK]

HEILONGJIANG GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL CHANGES--Following is the namelist of personnel changes, which was approved at the 12th meeting of standing committee of the 6th provincial people's congress on 8 March 1985: In line with proposal of Chenlei, governor of people's government of Heilongjiang Province, Yang Debin [2799 1795 2430] was appointed director of the provincial petrochemical industrial department; and Sun Zhongguo [1327 0022 0948] was appointed director of the provincial civil affairs department. Sun Shichang [1327 0013 2490] was dismissed from his post of director of the provincial petrochemical industrial department. [Text] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Mar 85 p 1 SK]

HEILONGJIANG PARTY MEMBER RECRUITMENT--In 1984, Heilongjiang Province made marked progress in recruiting party members. According to statistics, the province recruited more than 44,000 party members, of them, more than 15,500 members are intellectuals accounting for 34.8 percent of the total number of the newly-recruited members and a 220-percent increase over the 1983 figure; more than 38,300 members are under 45 years old, accounting for 86.1 percent of the total number of newly-recruited party members; more than 24,700 members are under 35 years old, accounting for 55.03 percent of the total number of new members; more than 7,000 members are under 25 years old, accounting for 15.8 percent of the total number of new members; more than 1,900 members are students of higher educational institutions and secondary vocational schools, a 300-percent increase over the 1983 figure; 1,156 members are peasants from the specialized households; and more than 10,000 members are women, accounting for 22.73 percent of the total number of new members. [Summary] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 85 p 2 SK]

HARBIN CPC COMMITTEE SECRETARY--Harbin City's second-stage party rectification work conference was held at the Youth Palace on the morning of 28 March. Li Genshen, new secretary of the city CPC committee, and Gong Benyan, deputy secretary of the city CPC committee, attended the conference. Also attending were (Zhang Ping) and Wang Rensheng, deputy secretaries of the city CPC committee. The conference relayed the guidelines of the second-stage party rectification conferences held by the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/721

SHAANXI PARTY MEETING ON RECTIFICATION, MALPRACTICES

HK230205 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Excerpts] On the morning of 22 March, the provincial CPC committee convened a rally of leading party-member cadres of the provincial organs and of provincial units in the Xian area which are carrying out second stage party rectification, to convey the spirit of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification meeting on second-stage party rectification. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Bai Jinian made an important speech.

The provincial CPC committee has demanded that the party organizations at all levels and the whole body of party-member cadres gain a clear ideological understanding, from seriously studying the central documents, on the relationship between checking on and correcting malpractices on the one hand and party rectification, reform, invigorating the economy, opening up to the world, and eliminating leftist and outdated concepts on the other. At the same time, through checking on and correcting malpractices of all kinds, it is necessary to solve a number of problems in a thoroughly sound way.

The recent enlarged meeting of the provincial CPC committee Standing Committee also demanded that the leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee organs, the provincial government, and the provincial departments concerned organize forces as soon as possible to go to the grassroots to grasp the economy, reforms, and party rectification, and correct malpractices.

In his important speech at the meeting, Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Bai Jinian called for a good job in party rectification and resolute correction of the unhealthy trends in the new situation.

Bai Jinian first spoke on the topic of having a clear understanding of the excellent situation and having firm confidence in reform. He said: As the political and economic situation gets better and better, a number of new situations and problems have emerged in Shaanxi, in common with the whole country, such as new unhealthy trends. To a certain degree these interfere with economic construction, disrupt reforms, and confuse the thinking of some cadres and masses.

However, we must realize that the party's line and policies are currently demonstrating ever-growing power, and the four modernizations drive and all the reforms are developing in a healthy way. The problems have been discovered and are now being corrected. So long as the leaders keep clear heads, it will not be hard to solve the problems. We must, therefore, persist in getting a good grasp of party rectification and reform. We must not lose confidence or become slack and wavering, no matter what difficulties and setbacks occur and what interference and obstacles we encounter.

Bai Jinian then spoke on seriously studying the party rectification documents and strengthening education in party spirit, discipline, and style.

Bai Jinian stressed: We must raise correcting new unhealthy trends to the plane of education in party spirit, discipline and style, and enhance the spontaneity of the party members in resisting and correcting the new unhealthy trends.

On the question of party rectification spurring and guaranteeing reform, Bai Jinian said: In spurring and guaranteeing reform, the current most urgent and important thing is to correct new unhealthy trends through party rectification, and unify understanding of reform. Bai Jinian said: In the course of correcting the new unhealthy trends, we must seek truth from facts, strictly draw the policy demarcation lines, and succeed in both curbing malpractices and cherishing and protecting people's enthusiasm for reform. We must be penetrating and strict in investigating and dealing with problems and also avoid the leftist methods used when carrying out political campaigns in the past. We must solve the problems without causing confusion. All areas and units must, in conjunction with their own reality, pay attention to distinguishing between shortcomings and errors in reform on the one hand and new unhealthy trends on the other. They must draw a clear demarcation line between new unhealthy trends and invigorating the economy, and between randomly issuing bonuses and goods in kind and improving the masses' living standards.

In conclusion Bai Jinian spoke on strengthening leadership over second-stage party rectification. The party committees at all levels must put party rectification in an important place on their agenda and periodically study it. It is necessary to establish skilled party rectification administrative organs. The provincial CPC committee's party rectification office must send forces as quickly as possible to a number of party rectification units in the prefectures and cities and in the provincial organs, to check on and find out the situation in party rectification and in correcting new unhealthy trends. Correction of these trends should be regarded as the point of breakthrough in creating a new situation in second-stage party rectification and carrying out this work in depth.

CSO: 4005/708

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI WORKS TO IMPROVE MINORITY CONDITIONS

OW200939 Beijing XINHUA in English 0901 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] 20 Mar (XINHUA)--Qinghai Province in northwest China has designed and put into production more than 70 varieties and designs of costumes for its Tibetan, Hui, Mongolian, Tu and Salar minority nationalities, according to the local authorities.

The new costumes are already hitting the markets in Qinghai and neighboring Sichuan and Gansu provinces, and the Tibet Autonomous Region.

This is part of efforts made by the province in the past several years to improve the living conditions of its 1.5 million people of minority nationalities--39 percent of its population--a senior official said.

Other measures include manufacturing new-style tents and daily-use articles, and supplying wind-powered generators and solar energy stoves.

"All the clothes were designed in line with the traditions of the minority nationalities and are made of high-grade materials," the official said.

Qi Quihua, a young woman of the Tu nationality, said, "we can afford to dress up now that we have become better off under the current flexible economic policies."

CSO: 4000/165

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI JUDICIAL CONFERENCE STRESSES PROMOTING REFORMS

HK191002 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Under the circumstances in which we are carrying out reform of the economic structure, how well are the people doing in their work?

According to the provincial conference for heads of justice courts, which concluded on 15 March, justice courts should actively exercise their trial functions so as to ensure and promote reform of the economic structure.

The conference urged justice courts at all levels to continue the struggle of resolutely hitting at serious crimes and serious economic crimes. The courts should also strengthen the administration of justice in civil and economic cases, as well as appeals.

At the same time, the courts should actively and voluntarily take part in comprehensive administration of social order, and serve economic structural reform and the policy of invigorating the economy and opening to the outside world.

The conference pointed out that at present the new malpractices that have developed amid the economic structural reform greatly endanger the causes of the party and state. Workers of the people's courts at all levels must resolutely implement the regulations stipulated by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on resolutely checking new malpractices. We should be highly disciplined, be honest in performing our official duties, strictly enforce the laws, and make contributions toward checking malpractices and ensuring the smooth progress of economic structural reform.

CSO: 4005/708

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG FIRST SECRETARY JOINS IN ARBOR DAY ACTIVITIES

HK131546 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Today is Arbor Day. Leading comrades of the regional party and government, the Urumqi Military Region, the regional CPPCC committee, and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, including Wang Enmao, first secretary of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the regional greening committee, went to Turpan County to plant trees along with some 6,500 people of various nationalities.

Some 200,00 [as printed] cadres and people of various nationalities throughout the county took part in the tree-planting activities at some 10 locations.

Early in the morning, leading comrades including Wang Enmao, Tan Shanhe, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Li Jiayu, Bai Chengming, Hedeerbai, Yusufu Muhanmode, and Caodanofu, went to (Wudaolin) in Turpan County to plant trees together with the masses of various nationalities. When leading comrades, including Wang Enmao, saw that the survival rate of the forest belts which they and the masses planted the year before last and last year was over 95 percent, they were very glad. Comrade Wang Enmao said to leading comrades of the Turpan Prefecture and County: We must continue to open up new tree-planting areas, to transform the Goibi, and to protect the places from the wind and sand.

After leading comrades, including Wang Enmao, left (Wudaolin), still full of energy, they went to (Xinlin) Road and Tuanjie Road, urban greening points, and planted trees on both sides of the roads.

Today, Comrade Wang Enmao went to Turpan once again to take part in the tree-planting activities. People of various nationalities in Turpan were greatly inspired. Over the past few years, afforestation work in Turpan Prefecture has developed relatively greatly. To date, the whole prefecture has afforested 86,000 mu each season.

CSO: 4005/708

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU PARTY RECTIFICATION CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

HK250225 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The provincial conference on second-stage party rectification, which concluded on 24 March, stressed that it is necessary to be unswerving in reforming the economic structure and resolute in correcting the new malpractices.

The meeting studied and discussed how to strengthen leadership so as to do a good job in second-stage party rectification and consolidate the fruits of the first stage, and in particular, to resolutely correct the new malpractices.

The meeting held: Generally speaking, first-stage party rectification in Gansu has developed healthily, and notable achievements have been scored. However certain problems also exist which require further efforts to solve. Most of the units that have started second-stage party rectification have switched to the phases of comparison and examination and rectification and correction. In some units the thinking of the party members is rather confused, rectification and correction has been ineffective, and party rectification has not really gotten going. This is because the principal leaders have not devoted effort to party rectification, and in addition they have been affected by the unhealthy trends since the fourth quarter of last year in randomly paying out bonuses and hiking wages, indiscriminately raising prices, and arbitrarily promoting and upgrading cadres.

After serious discussion, the meeting decided that correcting new malpractices and strengthening party spirit and discipline must be regarded as the focal tasks in second-stage party rectification and the key links in consolidating and developing the fruits of first-stage rectification. These must be grasped really well, so as to ensure and promote the smooth progress of reforms.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi and Governor Chen Guangyi attended the meeting and spoke. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Liu Bing gave a summation at the meeting on 24 March.

CSO: 4005/708

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

QINGHAI LEADERS--On the afternoon of 19 March, Provincial CPC Committee Secretaries Zhao Haifeng and Ma Wanli met the province's delegates who have gloriously returned from national conference on commending the advanced in the public security, procuratorial, and court departments, and had a group photo taken with them to mark the occasion. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and government, Comrade Ma Wanli extended his congratulations to the delegates who have returned to the province bearing glory, and encouraged them to make continuous efforts, forge ahead, and do still better in this year's work. Representatives of the delegates gave a brief report to the leading comrades on the progress of the three conferences and said that they will bring into full play their role as a bridge and set an example in future work to make new contributions for a basic improvement in public order. [Text] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Mar 85]

TAIWAN COMPATRIOT GATHERING--The first provincial gathering to commend Taiwan compatriots and dependents for contributions to the motherland issued a letter of proposal on 19 March expressing the common aspiration of the delegates: Let us work together with the people of the whole country to erect a golden bridge with our two hands for realizing national reunification. During the 4-day meeting which concluded on 19 March, the delegates seriously discussed the CPC Central Committee's principles and policies on reunification of the motherland and exchanged experiences in making contributions to the motherland's four modernizations and the great cause of reunification. Leading comrades of the party and government in the province Li Ziqi, Wang Bingxiang, Liu Bing, Jia Zhijie, Lu Kejian, Yang Zhilin, Ma Zulin, Wang Jintang, Guo Hongchao, Liu Haisheng, Ma Pilie, Nian Dexiang, and others met the delegates. Ma Zulin, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee and director of the United Front Department, made the closing speech. [Excerpts] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Mar 85]

CSO: 4005/708

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HEBEI MILITARY DISTRICT ON CURBING MALPRACTICES

HK181420 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] On 5 March the CPC committee of the provincial military district issued a decision on resolutely correcting and curbing new malpractices, demanding that all units treat the correction and curbing of malpractices under the new situation as an important part of party rectification and grasp it. Inspections should be conducted in the following three fields:

1. An inspection should be conducted on production and business operations to examine problems of tax evasion and speculation, and the malpractices of assigning one's children and relatives to do business and run enterprises and illegally seeking private interests for individuals and small organizations by taking advantage of one's power and position.
2. An inspection should be conducted on expenses to examine problems of using public funds to eat and drink extravagantly, offering and taking bribes, practicing corruption, wantonly issuing money awards and material objects, and overstepping the authority to buy goods at one's discretion under the state's special control.
3. An inspection should be conducted to examine problems of seeking personal interests by taking advantage of power and position, feigning compliance, and failing to enforce orders and prohibitions. Those who have made serious mistakes in this respect should be dealt with severely.

It is emphatically pointed out in the decision that all units, within the limits of the policies and regulations stipulated by the party and state, should properly carry out production and business operations in PLA and militia training bases in order to increase incomes and alleviate burdens on local governments and the people. As for enterprises which have been set up in violation of relevant regulations of the higher authorities, if necessary, they should be stopped, cancelled, or switched to other lines. All production and business operations should be carried out according to the law and taxes should be paid according to relevant regulations and rules.

CSO: 4005/678

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

JIANGXI, FUJIAN MILITIA TRAINING--A meeting to exchange experiences in building militia training bases in the Fuzhou Military Region recently took place in Fujian's Shaowu Municipality and Jiangxi's Yujiang County. The meeting summed up and exchanged experiences in building, using, and managing militia training bases. During the meeting, which opened in Shaowu Municipality on 12 March and ended in Yujiang County today, the Fujian and Jiangxi Military Districts reviewed the situation in building militia training bases, and Shaowu Municipality and Yujiang County introduced their experiences in building militia training bases. [Text] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Mar 85]

CSO: 4005/678

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

FOREIGN DIRECTOR SHAKES UP DIESEL ENGINE PLANT

Hong Kong, CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 88, Feb 85 pp 11

[Article by Wen Tzu [2429 6237] in column "Internal News Briefs": "Foreign Director of Wuhan Diesel Engine Plant"]

[Text] Since being in his post for a month, [Gelixi], a West German retired expert who accepted an offer to become director of the Wuhan Diesel Engine Plant, in accordance with the limit of his authority under China's plant director responsibility system, has chopped with "three axes" at the plant's longstanding malpractices, thereby opening up the situation in its work.

The first axe of the "foreign" plant director fell on the lax labor discipline. [Gelixi] stipulated: Everybody in the plant, no matter whether he is the plant director, a worker, or a staff member, must comply with the 8-hour work system, and every day the plant director should be the first to arrive at the plant and the workshop foreman should be the first to arrive at his workshop. He regularly at 5am rushes from the hotel he is staying at to the plant, where at the plant gate he awaits the arrival of workers coming on duty.

The "foreign" plant director's second axe fell on the chaotic mode of management. He maintained that the past work style of plant-level leaders in which they stayed in their offices and directed things blindly had to be changed. When he goes to work he always wears work clothes, and in his jacket pockets are a small flashlight and precision measuring tools. Once he goes to a workshop he looks and pokes around, discovering problems in good time.

The third axe of the "foreign" plant director fell on the intricate network of relationships. He pointed out that every time a technical problem or quality mishap occurs in the factory the deputy chief engineer does not go to the scene. The testing section chief does not understand technology and management, and the testing personnel he leads got cushy jobs in this section through the "network of relationships." The plant director has formally announced that they are to be relieved of their posts.

9727
CSO: 4005/600

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BRIEFS

WANG ZHEN REPLACEMENT RUMORED--According to what has been disclosed by a relevant quarter, Wang Zhen [3769 7201], currently president of the Higher Party School of the CPC Central Committee, could be relieved from his post as president of the Higher Party School because he suffers from prostate adenoma and is in poor health, and also because of his consistently conservative thinking and work style. His replacement in this post, it is said, will be Ren Zhongyi [0117 0012 1138], first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee. Ren Zhongyi is also not in perfect health and is fairly advanced in age, but is fairly enlightened. He has not been very good in handling local affairs, so it should be fairly ideal for him to become Party School president, a post that is high but does not have much power.[Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 88, Feb 85 p 11] 9727

XIAMEN FREE PORT POLICIES--Not long ago, Xiang Nan [7309 0589], first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee issued a statement saying: In Fujian more preference is given to investment than in other plans. Because Xiamen faces Quemoy, in order to make it convenient for Taiwan compatriots to come and go, Xiamen policy must be more open to the outside world than that of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, and it may put into practice certain free port policies. When talking about questions concerning the development of the tourist industry, Xiang Nan said humorously: "Foreigners come to China to dine, play and do business, not to attend "7 May cadre schools." Fujian has 6 million compatriots living abroad, and they certainly want to come back and look around. Xiang Nan also said that Wuyishan Airport will be opened to the outside world. In this way, the markets for the most part, will be lively all day long, and our Hong Kong compatriots who are feeling bored can catch a plane and come to Wuyishan, where they can roam around in a primeval forest. After work on Friday, they can take a night flight and in only 1 hour arrive in Wuyishan for a 2-day sightseeing trip, and on Sunday evening fly back to Hong Kong. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 88, Feb 85 pp 11] 9727

PLAAF SCHOOL REFUTES SLOGAN--When the 1983 engineering class of the PLA Signal School took standard examinations in mathematics and physics set by four academics and schools of the air force, its overall score was very good, but only one of them placed among the top 10 individual scores. The school's leaders went to the teaching and research section and the student class to investigate and study the reason for this. They discovered that for many years, in teaching guidance, the slogan "don't let a single class brother fall behind" had been stressed, and among the students there had appeared the ideological tendency of "not knocking off study late, not starting study early, not failing to go up to the next grade's work, not taking make-up examinations, and getting a mark of 60 is enough." Many students were unwilling to stand out, and "eating out of one big pot" in their studies seriously affected the students' enthusiasm. The school's party committee concluded: if we don't get rid of the "leftist" ideology, we will not be able to train highly talented persons; and the slogan "do not let a single class brother fall behind" is neither comprehensive nor in conformity with dialectics. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 88, Feb 85 p 11] 9727

CPC OPPOSES EXAGGERATION--The CPC's party consolidation and its reform and opening to the outside world are being carried out simultaneously. The reform and the opening to the outside world have led to many economic results, and the CPC upper stratum very much hope to hear this kind of news. Precisely because of this, some cadres in the localities, for their own private interests and in order to cater to what others like, have begun to engage in boasting and exaggerating, to practice fraud, and to fabricate or exaggerate successes. This is something that under the new circumstances is false, widespread, and empty, will cause no end of trouble for the future, and whose effects are abominable. Therefore, the CPC has decided to make opposition to exaggeration and boasting a part of its party consolidation, which was not in the party consolidation at the beginning. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] In Chinese No 88, Feb 85 p 11] 9727

WEALTH FROM REFORM ENJOINED--Because during its party consolidation work it has discovered a large number of cases of getting "reform wealth," The CPC Central Committee recently issued two documents, stipulating that party members and cadres in general must not become chairman of the board of a joint venture enterprise and that party and state organizations must not engage in business, and strictly directed discipline inspection commissions at all levels to thoroughly inspect people and cases of getting "reform wealth" and to find out the new trends and new patterns in this kind of covert graft and bribe taking. The principal responsible person of the Guangdong Provincial Foreign Economic Relations Commission, who is suspected of colluding with Hong Kong businessmen, was publicly put in handcuffs at the Dongfang Hotel by public security personnel and taken away in a police car. Yu Feiyi [0060 7378 1571], the mayor of Fushan City, has been nominated to be the new directors of the Foreign Economic Relations Commission. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 88, Feb 85 p 11] 9727

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